DIGVIJAY
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
1947 FIGURES
Total business..... Rs 1,17,00,000.
Completed business in 1946 40,00,000.
Premium Income nearly ..... 6,00,000.
Wanted Chief Agents and Organisers
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Mg. Director.
Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road. Fort. Bombay.

Regd. No. B. 1665

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta. Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXXV NO. 276 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1947 Price: 2 Annas

RAMTIRTH BRAHMI SPECIAL NO. 1. OIL
ENDS BALDNESS
INCREASES MEMORY
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Useful to everybody in all seasons
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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

'Red' Rouble Challenges Almighty Dollar!

SOVIET GOLD HOARD WILL FOIL MARSHALL PLAN

American Specialist Sees New Threat To U. S. Monopoly

NEW YORK, Nov. 24, (U.P.A.): Dr. Charles Prince, specialist, on Soviet economic affairs, believes Russia already has hoarded sufficient gold to deliver a telling blow at capitalist economy and plans to use her vast gold resources to nullify the Marshall Plan.

THE SOVIET HOARD

Writing in the December issue of "United Nations World" magazine, Prince said that Russia has a gold hoard which some experts estimate at as much as $17,000,000,000 compared with United States reserves of $ 22,000,000,000 and may have become the world's greatest gold producer, exceeding even the output of the Transvaal. He said that the Russian gold hoard is the "hard economic reality behind Colonel General Zhdanov's threat this September, that the USSR will do everything in its power to foil the Marshall Plan."

THREAT TO DOLLAR

He declared that "Russia could establish a tight ruble area within her orbit, and that in the rest of the world, with her currency pegged to gold, she could effectively compete with the dollar and certainly displace the pound sterling in the crucial trade areas. This move would interfere with the present monopoly of the dollar in international exchange and eventually affect the price structure of the international market." He continued: "If the present bitter antagonism continues, Russia will certainly use her gold to attack the Marshall Plan...."

GOLD RUSH

Prince said that enough information has leaked through the heavy cloak of secrecy guarding Russia's gold production activities to prove that the USSR is engaging in one of the greatest gold rushes in history. Thousands of prospectors, he said, are organized into teams of two or three, searching remote parts of Siberia, in hopes of winning the Government's lavish rewards.

Important finds made in 1936, in Oksothk, brought the discoverers a prize of 100,000 gold rubles. Other important finds have been made near Mount Stalin, in the Jamir Mountains; also near Belegovsk in the Urals; and near Dalonega, in Georgia; also in Kazakhastan and along the Yenisei and Amur rivers in Siberia.

MORGENTHAU'S PROPHECY

The writer said that the USSR also has modernized and mechanized the gold mines it inherited from the Czarist regime. In the ten years between 1926 and 1936, Russia moved up from 15th among the gold-producing nations, to second place and may be now, possibly, the world's leading producer.

The article recalled that in 1939, Henry Morgenthau, then Secretary of the Treasury, had warned that "should the United States and the USSR be the only important holders of gold after World War II, the USSR might decide to upset the world market of gold and deliver a serious blow to capitalist economy."

Dr. Prince believes that the Soviet Union is now in position to deliver that blow.

SMALL TURNOVER IN BRITISH STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Nov. 24, (Reuter): A firm undertone has been prevalent throughout today's session in Stock Markets, although the turnover remained extremely small.

Middle wits again featured in the Kaffir section with a rise of two and six pence to 35 and six on renewed cape buying.

Movements among industrials were few but the tendency was firm.

Giltedged suffered from some offerings with Consol and Treasury two and halves both half per cent lower at £86.

Foreign Bonds remained steady, presetly unaffected by the International Conference but there was some speculative buying of Mexican Issues.

The best showing of the day was made by oil shares with Anglo-Iranian advancing 3/16th to 8 and 11/16ths, while other leaders in this section held gains despite some profit-taking.

An earlier dull tendency in Copper shares was reversed on the arrival of support from the Cape and this market closed better on the day.

ATTLEE'S VISIT TO INDIA UNLIKELY

Tackling Britain's Problems Will Keep Premier Busy For Full Year

LONDON, Nov. 24. (Reuter): The British Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, chief architect of the Indian settlement, is unlikely to find opportunity to visit India next year, much as he would undoubtedly like to do so.

His reported observation at a London reception to Earl Mountbatten on Friday that "he would certainly like to go (to India) next year" would be misinterpreted if assumed to mean that Mr. Attlee had made plans to go, according to authoritative quarters to-day.

Britain's financial and industrial crisis is likely to keep the Prime Minister very closely tied to the country during the next 12 months. Such is the pressure of work upon him here that his long-standing projected visit to Australia had to be postponed and finally abandoned for the time being.

If and when Mr. Attlee gets time to consider a visit abroad, Australia has first priority among his engagements. It is believed to be his intention, if and when he makes the Australian trip, to make a stay in India and Pakistan either on the way out or on the way back.

There is, however, no indication that the Australian visit will be possible in the next twelve months.

H. E. C. Rajagopalachari photographed with Lieut. Gen. Cariappa (centre) and Air Marshal S. Mukerjee at the Government House reception in honour of the wedding of Princess Elizabeth.

UNITED NATIONS CHRISTMAS GIFT TO HUMANITY

GENEVA, November 24. (Reuter): Twentyone nations, including india, began meetings here today to produce a final draft of the United Nations Bill of Human Rights which they hope to have completed by Christmas.

In addition to India, other countries represented on the Sub-Commission on the protection of minorities and the prevention of discrimination, which held its first meeting today, are: Britain, the United States, the Soviet Union, China, France, Belgium, Sweden, Australia, Iran, Ecuador and Haiti.

Its ten-day meeting is expected to be mainly devoted to devising guarantees that human rights be accorded to all people equally.

This Sub-Commission will report to the Commission on Human Rights which will hold its first meeting next Monday, December one.

MEANS TO IMPLEMENT

Specific attention will be given to the means the United Nations might employ to ensure that these human rights be shared by minorities, by people of both sexes and by all racial, linguistic and religious groups.

The eighteen countries represented on the Commission on Human Rights include most of those forming the minorities Sub-Commission with the addition of White Russia, the Ukraine, Yugoslavia, Egypt, the Philippines, Chile, Uruguay, Panama and the Lebanon.

The Commission will first have to decide whether the United Nations Bill on Human Rights will take the form of a declaration by the General Assembly, which would have moral but not legal compulsion of Member States, or a convention which would be legally binding on all States accepting it.

All the drafts begin with a general statement on the status of man.

One, recommended by the Committee, declares: "All men are brothers. Being endowed with reason and conscience, they are members of one family. They are free and possess equal dignity and rights."

Indo-Soviet Relations

LONDON, Nov. 24. (U.P.A.): It is learned that the Indian High Commissioner, Krishna Menon, is meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov, probably this week, presumably on instructions from New Delhi concerning to Indo-Soviet relations.

Indian political quarters construed the meeting as connected with the Kashmir debacle, of which the reports from various British correspondents increasingly intimate direct Soviet influence.

Close associates believed there is a distinct possibility that Menon might succeed Mrs. Pandit as Indian Ambassador to Moscow, although authoritative quarters said Menon's close and friendly relations with the British Cabinet could "weigh heavily against his transfer to Moscow."

No Free Air Passage Over India

GOVT. BANS UNAUTHORISED FLIGHTS

Planes Liable To Be Shot Down In Case Of Defiance

NEW DELHI, Nov. 24, (A.P.I.): No aircraft may fly across India without first landing at an Indian airport according to an order issued by the Ministry of Communications this evening.

GOVT. NOTIFICATION

A Gazette of India Extraordinary issued today says that the Government of India consider that in the interest of public safety it is necessary to ensure that no aircraft fly across India without making a landing in Indian territory.

For this purpose they have made an order under the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934, providing that all aircraft, other than those engaged in scheduled air transport services, being flown into or over India from any place outside India shall land at a Customs Aerodrome in India and obtain a clearance certificate from an officer authorised for the purpose.

Any aircraft not complying with this order, or is reasonably suspected to be flying in contravention of it, is liable to be fired on or otherwise compelled to land.

INCREASE AN AIR FARES

NEW DELHI, Nov. 24. (Reuter): Several air operating companies represented to the Air Transport Licensing Board that there has been a general increase in operating costs and have requested that they should be permitted to increase the passenger fares on air transport services, says a Press Note.

The Board, after a preliminary examination of the relevant facts and figures, are satisfied that there is a 'prima facie' case for an increase in fares. They have accordingly, as an interim measure, permitted the air transport companies in India to increase the passenger fares which were in force before October 15, 1947, upto a maximum of 10 per cent with effect from December 1st, 1947, subject to the fares increased not exceeding four annas a mile. In cases where the existing fares are already four annas a mile, no further increase will be allowed. This increase is not obligatory. Those companies who wish to take advantage of it may do so. All companies have been asked to furnish detailed operating costs for each route, together with other detailed financial information for further examination.

STOP PRESS

ARBITRATION COUNCIL

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 24.

The Arbitration Council will commence its sittings here from 3rd Dec. 1947 to arbitrate on points at dispute between India and Pakistan. Mr. M. C. Setalvad who formed the Indian Delegation to U.N.O. will argue the case for India.

ARMED RAIDS

JULLUNDER, Nov. 24, (A.P.I.): Reports of raids by armed Muslims have been received from villages in Amritsar District and from the border near Ulh River in Gurdaspur District, says a "communique" issued by the East Punjab Government.

Baroda Ruler To Meet Sardar

Relations With Junagadh To Be Discussed

BARODA, Nov. 24. (A.P.I.): The Maharaja of Baroda who is expected to arrive in Bombay from Ooty on November 25 will fly to New Delhi on December 2, it is learnt.

According to reports current here, His Highness is expected to meet in Delhi Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Minister for States and discuss the relation of Junagadh State with Baroda in the new set up.

The annual tributes which Junagadh was paying to Baroda through the States Agency and certain territorial rights and concessions which Baroda enjoyed in Junagadh State will be some of the points on which clarification may be sought.

Dock Workers Resume

Food Ships Receive Priority: Troops Withdrawn

BOMBAY, Monday.

With the resumption of work by the 6,000 dock labourers who were on strike for the last nine days, on Monday, the port again was a hive of stevedoring activity.

Foodships received the first priority. Consequently the troops that were employed for the movement of cereals were withdrawn.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH.
NEW YORK, Nov. 24

Previous Closing	34.87
Today's Opening	34.90
Difference	+3
Today's Closing	35.28
Difference	+41

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
NEW YORK, Nov. 24.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—

Anaconda Copper Mining unquoted.
General Motors $58-7/8.
United States Steel Common $76-1/2.
United States Steel Preference unquoted.—(Reuter).

LAST QUOTATIONS.
BOMBAY, Nov. 24.

	Rs.	as.
Cotton Jarila Jan.	474	0
Cotton Jarila March	474	0
Silver Bullion	161	14
Gold Forward	106	6
Sovereign	70	0

Run On Banks In Hyderabad

HYDERABAD, Nov. 24 (API).—Several banks in Hyderabad and Secunderabad are understood to be finding it difficult to pay their Constituents fully in Indian currency due to the heavy run on Indian currency during the past few weeks.

The Government, however, had issued a 'communique' recently assuring that there was sufficient reserve of Indian Currency in the State.

PAKISTAN TAX CAUSES CONCERN IN DUNDEE

DUNDEE, Nov. 24, (U. P. A.): The Pakistan jute export tax caused concern in the jute industry where the demand for jute cloth and bags greatly exceeds the supply.

Trade quarters understood the India Government had proposed adding a similar amount to all Calcutta jute exports which Trade quarters are resisting.

In the meantime, business was at a standstill because no offers were received and prices remained nominal, while Dundee spinners and manufacturers were fully booked up for delivery of cloths and yarns over the next four months.

BURMA INDEPENDENCE BILL

LONDON, Nov. 24, (Reuter): The Burma Independence Bill, transferring power to a Sovereign Independent Burma outside the British Commonwealth, on January 4, will receive the Royal Assent and become Law probably in the first week of December, according to authoritative London quarters tonight. The Bill has already passed through all stages in the House of Commons and is expected to go through the House of Lords this week. Political quarters do not think that the Upper House will attempt to obstruct its passage.

As soon as the Lords return the Bill to Commons it will be sent to Buckingham Palace for the King's Assent and a Royal Commission will be summoned immediately to proclaim the King's will to both Lords and Commons.

AUSTRALIANS REFUSE TO LOAD DUTCH CARGO

SYDNEY, Nov. 24, (Reuter): Australian waterside workers today declined to load 2,300-ton Dutch cargo for Hongkong in the British—owned ship "Hindustan" (5,245 tons) because they claimed that the cargo was for the North Javan Port of Surabaya. On August 5, the Australian Federal Unions imposed a "black ban" on handling all Dutch goods throughout Australia, but at the request of Mr. Joseph Chifley, Australian Premier, later restricted the ban to weapons and armaments of all kinds likely to be used by the Dutch against the Indonesian Republicans. Officials of the waterside workers said last night that the modification of the ban applied only to five ships of the Dutch-owned Holland-Australia Line operating on the run to Europe.

Rock Burst In Kolar Mine

15 Persons Trapped Underground: Total Casualties Not Known

MADRAS, Nov. 24. (A. P. I.): About 15 persons were trapped underground in the debris when a series of rock bursts of unusual severity occurred this morning in the Southern sector of the Champion Reef mine in the Kolar Gold fields, according to a Kolar message.

Those trapped include Captain Paterson, Foreman Amos and probationer Gopal.

Rescue operations were immediately set on foot. Total casualties can be estimated only after the rescue operations are over.

EXPIRY OF IMPORT LICENCES

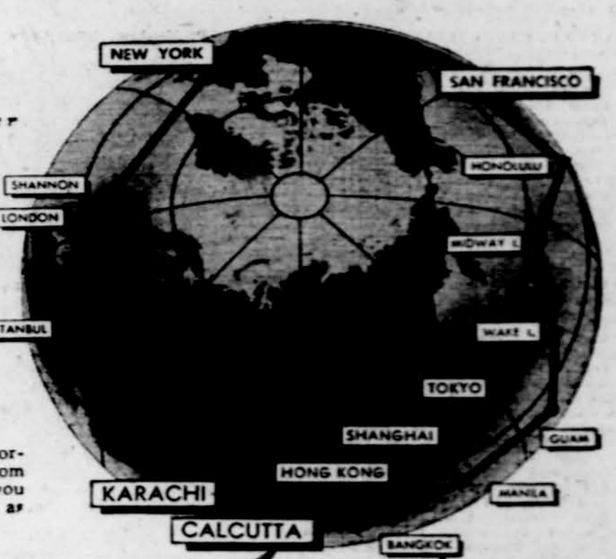
India Govt's. Communique

NEW DELHI, Nov. 25, (A.P.I.): The Government of India announce that, with certain exceptions, all revalidated import licences as well as licences issued for orders confirmed before May 16 of this year under Open General Licences VII and VIII will expire on December 31, 1947, and will not be available for shipment of goods after that date.

The exceptions are licences for articles which normally take a considerable time to deliver. The Government have decided that with regard to these goods, which include industrial plant and machinery, electrical goods and appliances and newsprint, revalidated licences together with licences issued under Open General Licences VII and VIII will be automatically extended upto June 30, 1948, and will be valid for shipments before that date.

Owing to delays in the issue of fresh import licences for the period of July to December 1947, the Government state that these licences will be valid for shipment for a period of six months from the last day of the month in which they were issued. Such of these licences, however, which apply to goods included in the exceptions mentioned above are not affected by this decision. As already stated, they will be automatically valid upto June 30, 1948, irrespective of the date of issue.

NOW 4 WEEKLY FLIGHTS TO THE U.S.A. by Clipper



Speedier, smoother round-the-world Clippers now take you to the United States on any one of 4 regular weekly departures. These giant 4-engine Clippers afford you safe, comfortable and speedy transport—such as only "the world's most experienced airline" can offer.

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ONLY 55 HOURS FLYING TIME TO SAN FRANCISCO
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Remember, you don't need to have dollars to make a trip with Pan American Airways. Payment for fares in dollars or rupees is acceptable.

(A Copy of this prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Companies, Nawanagar State, as required by section 92(2) of the Indian Companies Act, VII, 1913 as applied to the Nawanagar State.)

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST WILL OPEN ON THE 30TH DAY OF NOVEMBER 1947 AND CLOSE NOT LATER THAN ON THE 15TH DAY OF DECEMBER 1947 OR EARLIER AS MAY BE DECIDED BY THE DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY.

THE JAMNAGAR JARI INDUSTRIES LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the Nawanagar State under the Indian Companies Act VII 1913 as applied to the Nawanagar State).

Under the Patronage of HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA JAM SAHEB SHREE SIR DIGVIJAYSINHJI SAHEB BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I., of Nawanagar State and HER HIGHNESS THE MAHARANI SAHEBA SHREE GULABKUNVARBA SAHEBA OF NAWANAGAR STATE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL : : : : : Rs. 10,00,000/—

DIVIDED INTO

3000 5% Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100/-,
7000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100/-.

PRESENT ISSUE

1250 5% Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100/
2750 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100/-

OUT OF THE ABOVE ISSUE:—

The Directors and the Managing Agents of the Company and their friends have agreed to take up 500 Preference Shares and 1000 Ordinary Shares totalising Rs. 1,50,000/- and the remaining 750 Preference Shares and 1750 Ordinary Shares totalising Rs. 2,50,000/- are now offered for Public Subscription.

The amount payable in respect of both the Cumulative Preference Shares and Ordinary Shares is as follows:—

(a) On application Rs. 25/- per share.
(b) On allotment Rs. 50/- per share.
(c) The Balance Rs. 25/- per share as and when called up.

The Preference Shares shall confer on the holders thereof the right out of the profits of the Company which it shall be determined to distribute in dividends to a fixed Cumulative preference dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum on the capital for the time being paid up thereon and the right in winding up to payment of all arrears of preferential dividend, whether earned, or declared, or not, down to the commencement of the winding up and also to repayment of the amount of capital paid up or credited as paid up on Preference shares held by them respectively in priority to any payment in respect of the Ordinary shares but shall not confer any further right to participate in the profits or assets of the Company. The said preference shares shall rank for dividend on and after the 1st day of January 1948 on the capital for the time being paid up thereon. The preference shares or any portion of them shall be redeemable at Rs. 105/- per one share of Rs. 100/- after five years from the commencement of business of the Company at the option of Directors after giving notice of the fact to the holders thereof six months in advance. Subject as aforesaid and to the rights of the holders or any other shares entitled by terms of issue to preferential payment over the Ordinary shares, in the event of the winding up of the Company the holders of the Ordinary shares shall be entitled to be repaid the amount of the capital paid up or credited as paid up on such shares and all surplus assets thereafter shall belong to the holders of the Ordinary shares in proportion to the amount paid up or credited as paid up on such Ordinary shares respectively at the commencement of the winding up.

DIRECTORS.

(Names, Description and addresses).

1. SHETH AMRITLAL KALIDAS, Share Broker, Stock Exchange Building, Bombay.
Director of:—
Maple Tobacco Co. (India) Ltd.,
South Bihar Suga Mills Co., Ltd.,
Chhotani Electric & Engineering Co. Ltd.,
The Dakore Umreth Electricity Co. Ltd.,
The Digvijay Insurance Co., Ltd.,
Babu Vasant Ltd.,
Pickers Ltd., (Chairman.
Indian Ginning & Pressing Co. Ltd.,
Comco Limited. (Chairman)
Devkaran Nanji Investment Co. Ltd.,
Traders Provident Insurance Co., Ltd.
Neptune Insurance Co., Ltd. (Chairman)
Anil Limited.,
Jagdish Straw Products Ltd.,
Deepak General Insurance Co. Ltd.,
South Kolar Gold Mines Ltd.,
The Digvijay Tiles & Potteries Ltd.,

2. RAO BAHADUR SHETH DHARMDAS HARGOVINDAS, J.P., Merchant, Lohar Chawl, Diamond Building, Bombay.
Director of:—
The New Mahalaxmi Silk Mills Ltd., Bombay.
The Master Silk Mills Ltd., Bhavnagar.
The Mahalaxmi Mills Ltd., Bhavnagar.
The Bhavnagar Salt & Industrial Works Ltd.,
The Navsari Cotton & Silk Mills Ltd., Navsari.
Sheth Hargovindas Jeevandas & Sons Ltd.,
The Udwada Wapi Electric Supply Co. Ltd.,
Bla-Chemic Homoeopathic & Ayurvedic Pharmacy Ltd., Bombay,
The Gujrat Battery & Auto Electric Service Ltd.,
The Sunshine Insurance Ltd.,
The Sentinal Insurance Co., Ltd.,
Hind Industrial & Mercantile Corporation Ltd.,

3. RAO BAHADUR SHETH JIVATLAL PARTAPSI, Share Broker, Bullion Exchange Building, Bombay.
Director of:—
The Amco Ltd., Bombay, (Vice Chairman)
The Chhotani Electric Co. Ltd., Bombay.
The Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd.,
The Bombay Bullion Exchange Refining & Assaying Co. Ltd.,
The South Bihar Sugar Mills Co., Ltd.,
The Aluminium Corp. of India Ltd., Arrah.
The Jagdishpore Zamindari Co. Ltd., Arrah.
The Hindustan Bicycle Mfg. & Ind. Corp. Ltd. Patna,
Babu Vasant Ltd., Bombay (Managing Director).
The Aurangabad Mills Ltd., Bombay.
The Digvijay Tiles & Potteries Ltd., Jamnagar.
The South Kolar Gold Mines Ltd. Bombay.
The Maple Tobacco (India) Ltd.,
The Himalayan Industries & Trading Co. Ltd.
The Himalayan Properties Ltd., Kalimpong.
The Campha Chemical & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.,
The Jam Wire Products Co., Ltd., Jamnagar.
The Laxmiratan Engineering Works Ltd., Cawnpore.

4. SHETH MADHAVLAL MAKANJI BHATT, J.P., Merchant, Allice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Director of:—
Messrs Madhavlal & Co., Ltd., Bombay.
" Vishva Agencies & Industries Ltd. Bombay.
" Coal Mining & State Minerals Ltd. Bombay.
" Janardan Brothers Ltd. Bombay
Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd. Bombay.
Devkaran Insurance Co., Ltd., Bombay.
Devkaran Nanji Investment Co Ltd., Bombay.
Messrs Mulji Jetha & Co., Ltd. Bombay.
" Jam Shree Ranji sinhji Spg. & Wvg Mills Ltd., Bombay.
Jaya Bharat Press Ltd Bombay

5. SHETH NANDLAL MULJI BHUTTA, Seeds Merchant, 88 Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay
Director of:—
The General Produce Dealers Ltd., Madras.
The Seeds Traders Association Ltd. Bombay.
The Chodivar Potteries Works Ltd. Bhore.

6. SHETH VAMANRAI MOHANLAL MEHTA (Ex-Officio) Merchant, Jamnagar.
Director of:—
The Digvijay Tiles & Potteries Ltd., Jamnagar.

7. SHETH SHANTILAL VITHALDAS NAGORI, (Ex-Officio), Merchant, Jamnagar.

MANAGING AGENTS

Messrs. MEHTA NAGORI & CO., Jamnagar.

BANKERS.

The CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD., Jamnagar.,
The PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LTD., Jamnagar.

LEGAL ADVISER.

PURSHOTTAM KALIDAS WARIA, Esqr., B.Sc., LL.B.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. VATSRAJ & CO., Registered Accountant, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

PROSPECTUS.

Jamnagar has long been famous for its Jarian wares; unfortunately at present that industry is in a dying state. This limited company has been floated to resuscitate this moribund industry with the aid of modern scientific machinery.

This limited company will manufacture Jari, Jio, Satara, Surma, and Badla, Tmi, Patta, Borders, etc., and with the further development of the industry, the company will turn out Jari Georgette, Jari Mulmul, Jari Brocade and other varieties. In addition to these, special provision has been made to manufacture silk, artificial silk and various products thereof.

The raw materials for preparation of Jari is available in abundance in India and also the mechanical wherewithals so that we will not be dependent on overseas importations.

Kutch and Kathiawar constitute a very potential market for finished Jarian products, not only that, but Jarian wares, that is expected, will be in very great demand in the whole of India.

This is an age of rapid and radical changes. Stirrings of new life are descernible in every aspect of life and the aspect of attirement is no exception to it. The Jari wares and the Jari textiles which were considered to be a luxury, has now become a necessity. Growth of civilisation and material advancement has created a keen desire for every refined and up-to-date life, which would result in constituting Jari Textiles an inevitable item of modern attire. This and artistically finished Jarian goods, such as scarff, sarpoy cloth, etc., will attract a very good market even in the continent.

The cost price of the various products that the company will manufacture from silver etc. namely, Jio, Badla, Surma, Satara etc. will be about Rs. 180/- to Rs. 185/- per 100 tolas at the most. The wholesale market rate for the same is Rs. 300/- to Rs. 305/-, thus there is a margin of Rs. 20/- per 100 tolas. Assuming that the company will work for 300 days in a year and that it will turn out 1000 tolas per day the company will indubitably make a net profit of Rs. 60,000/- per year. Jari embroidery works on sarees etc. and laces and borders and silk and art silk textures will also add a good amount to the profit. All these facts might enable the company to declare a handsome dividend on ordinary shares after payment of dividends on preference shares.

The company has been fortunate to acquire a very good site next to the Victoria Bridge in the industrial area of Gulabnagar admeasuring 1,00,000 Sq. Ft. at a nominal rate from the state. Further the Managing Agents have applied to the State for the grant of many other concessions and facilities which it is hoped will be graciously sanctioned by His Highness Maharaja Jam Saheb Bahadur.

It is expected to construct the Manufactory and to install modern machinery within a spell of six months when the Manufactory will commence its work.

Manufactory and the machinery, it is estimated, will cost Rupees two lacs and the rest of the subscribed capital will be utilised in running the concern.

His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb Shree Sir Digvijaysinhji Saheb Bahadur, K.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I., and Her Highness the Maharani Saheba Shree Gulabkunvarba Saheba have graciously consented to become the Patrons of the Company and the Company legitimately expects to be favoured with extensive concessions and facilities in respect of the undertaking of the Company.

The Directorate consists of distinguished eminent commercial magnates and most of them are Directors and Chairmen in various other concerns. This Limited Company is very fortunate to avail of their direction and guidance.

The Managing Agents are well known merchants and honest workers, and are fully conversant with the technique of this trade.

The Company has been able to secure the services of several experienced and reputed experts of this line, and thus expects to put the manufacturing processes on a very economical and efficient standard.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION:—

The minimum subscription (exclusive of an amount payable otherwise than in cash) on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 500 shares of the nominal value of Rs. 50,000/-.

UNDERWRITING COMMISSION AND BROKERAGE:—

(a) UNDERWRITING COMMISSION.—The Articles of Association provide that the Company may at any time pay commission to any person for subscribing or agreeing to subscribe whether absolutely or conditionally) for any shares, debentures or debenture stock of the Company or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions whether absolute or conditional) for any shares in the Company but so that if the commission shall be paid or payable out of the capital, statutory conditions and requirements shall be observed and complied with; and the amount or rate of the commission shall not exceed three per cent in the case of shares or debentures or debenture stock in each case subscribed or agreed to be subscribed. The commission may be paid or satisfied in cash or in shares debentures, or debenture stock of the Company.

(b) BROKERAGE:—Brokerage at the rate not exceeding 1 per cent will be paid to the recognised bankers or brokers on allotment made in respect of the applications bearing the stamp of the said recognised banker or broker.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES:—

The estimated amount of the preliminary expenses (excluding the underwriter's commission and brokerage) is Rs. 3,000/- eight thousand.

MANAGING AGENTS:—

Messrs MEHTA NAGORI & CO., have been appointed Managing Agents of the Company in terms of the below mentioned Managing Agency Agreement for a period of 20 years commencing from the date of the incorporation of the Company upon the following remunerations:—

(a) A fixed monthly remuneration of Rs. 750/- per month but the same is increased from the present rate of rupees four hundred the remuneration of Rs. Rs. 1000/- per month but whenever the amount of the net profits is not enough to enable the Directors to declare a dividend of 5% per annum on the capital paid up for the time being on Ordinary shares, the Managing Agents agree to accept only Rs. 500/- per month.

(b) Commission of 10% on the annual net profits of the Company, but whenever the amount of the net profits is not enough to enable the Directors to declare a dividend of 5% per annum on the capital for the time being on Ordinary shares, the Managing Agents agree to forego half the commission i.e. five per cent.

The said M/S. Mehta Nagori & Co., as such Managing Agents have the right from time to time under the Articles of Association and the Managing Agency Agreement to have two nominees on the Board of Directors of the Company who shall be called Ex-Officio Directors.

CONTRACTS:—

The following contracts have been entered into—

a) The Managing Agency Agreement dated the 30th day of October, 1947, between the Company of the one part and Mr. Vamanrai M. Mehta and others carrying business in the name and style of M/S. Mehta Nagori & Co., on the other part appointing the latter Managing Agents of the Company.

Copy of the said document may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company at Jamnagar at any time during the usual office hours except on Sundays and holidays.

INTEREST OF DIRECTORS.

(a) Mr. Vamanrai M. Mehta is a partner in the firm of M/S. Mehta Nagori & Co. and is interested accordingly.

(b) Mr. Shantilal Vithaldas Nagori is a partner in the firm of M/S. Mehta Nagori & Co. and is interested accordingly.

PROVISIONS IN THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

The Articles provide as follows—

Directors' qualifications and remunerations.—

a) The qualification of a Director shall be the holding of shares of the Company of the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 5,000/-.

b) The following are the provisions for the remuneration of the Directors—

(i) The remuneration of the Directors for their services shall be such amount not exceeding Rs. 100/- as the Directors may fix for every meeting of the Board attended by him.

(ii) The Directors may allow and pay to any Director who is not a bonafide resident of Jamnagar and who shall come to Jamnagar for the purpose of attending the meeting such sum as the Directors may consider fair compensation for his travelling expenses in addition to the fee for attending such meeting as above specified.

(iii) If any Director, being willing shall be called upon to perform extra services (which expression shall not include work done by a Director as a member of any committee formed by Directors or in relation to signing share certificates or debentures) or to make any special exertions in going or residing outside Jamnagar or otherwise for any of the purposes of the Company, the Company may remunerate such Director either by a fixed sum or by a percentage of profits or otherwise as may be determined by the Directors and such remuneration may be either in addition to or in substitution for his or their share in remuneration above provided.

(iv) The Directors may fix the remuneration of committees of the Directors and Local Boards appointed by them.

VOTING RIGHTS AND RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFER.

(a) On a show of hands every member present in person shall have one vote and upon a poll every member present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every share held by him. Where a Corporation being a member is present by a person by a proxy who is not a member such proxy shall be entitled to vote for such Corporation on a show of hands.

b) No member shall be entitled to vote at any General Meeting unless all calls and other moneys for the time being payable by him have been paid, and no joint holder of a share shall be entitled to vote so long as he or any of the joint holder with him shall be indebted to the Company in respect of any money then payable.

c) The Directors at any time in their absolute and uncontrolled discretion and without assigning any reason refuse to register any proposed transfer of shares whether the proposed transferee is a member of the Company or not.

Applications for shares should be made on the forms accompanying this prospectus or which may be obtained at the Registered Office of the Company as well as at the Offices of the Underwriters and the Company's Bankers and sent in accordance with the directions contained therein with a remittance of the amount payable on application. When no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for the balance of the deposit will be credited towards the amount remaining payable on the shares allotted and any balance thereafter remaining will be returned. Failure to pay any amount on shares allotted, when due, will render previous payment liable to forfeiture. The shares when issued subject to the memorandum and articles of Association of the Company a copy of which can be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company during office hours.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company define the constitution of the Company and the same has been filed with the Registrar of Companies, Nawanagar State.

The Company has been incorporated in the Nawanagar State on the 9th day of August 1947, and such incorporation was effected under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 as applied to the Nawanagar State in pursuance of the Nawanagar State Gazette dated 1st day of September 1913 and bearing L.O.B. No 17 in that behalf.

The Company has not established a place of business in British India.

Attached to this prospectus and forming part of it is a copy of the Memorandum of Association of the Company with the names description and addresses of the signatories and the number of shares subscribed for by them.

JAMNAGAR DATED 24th DAY OF OCTOBER 1947.

The Jamnagar Jari Industries Ltd.
JAMNAGAR

DHARMDAS HARGOVINDAS
MADHAVLAL MAKANJI
AMRATLAL KALIDAS
JIVATLAL PARTAPSI
NANDLAL MULJI BHUTTA
VAMANRAI MOHANLAL MEHTA
SHANTILAL VITHALDAS NAGORI

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OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

New Turn In French Politics

Municipal Elections And After

(From A. C. Nambiar, Our European Correspondent)

ZURICH.—Attention in Europe, at the moment of writing, is most directed to the situation in France. The municipal election just concluded in that country has introduced a new position. It has stressed certain trends known to have been well on the way for a while, and what is more, it serves as a sign-board to currents ahead. The fate of the Fourth Republic as constituted after the war is in the balance. It is under a double threat.

RISE OF RADICALISM

The French municipal election, reports the Paris correspondent of the influential Swiss daily "Neue Zurcher Zeitung", reveals "growth of an irrepressible radicalism characteristic of great parts of Europe today." The development further proceeds at a great speed. The dominant aspects of the election results in France are: the striking success of the "Right Radical" "Rassemblement du People Francais" (Rally of the French People, now generally referred to as R.P.F.) of General de Gaulle; the retention an even small improvement in the position of the Left (Socialist and Communist parties); and the great check or loss to the middle parties and especially to the "Mouvement Republican Populaire" (Popular Republican Movement or as widely termed M.R.P. representing strongly Catholic democratic centre). The R.P.F. is a radical party or movement inasmuch as General de Gaulle keenly believes in an alteration of the constitution with the formation of a strong executive and marked restrictions in the powers of the legislature.

MIDDLE PARTIES GO UNDER

Both the middle parties, the former Radical Socialists (a predominantly rural party, before the war the strongest in France) and the M.R.P. have received serious checks. The M.R.P., in which the hopes of the middle groups were most concentrated after the war, has received, indeed, a crushing blow, one from which it can hardly expect to recover. General de Gaulle's R.P.F. has drawn to it a very substantial part of the voters of the Radical Socialists and the M.R.P. The R.P.F. emerges as the strongest group in France, having secured a total of 38.6 per cent of votes against 29.3 of the Communists, 15 of the Socialists, 10.2 M.R.P. and 4.2 Radical Socialists. It has absolute majorities in a number of big towns as for instance, Paris, Nantes, Bordeaux and Lille, and forms the strongest single party in Strassburg. Marseilles and the former Radical Socialist stronghold, Lyons. M. Herriot, the veteran French politician, who has figured as Mayor since 1905 has just resigned and withdrawn. his candidature from new election, stating that he does not want to be elected with the support of a majority "favouring dictatorial ideas." With all his success de Gaulle has not made any inroad into the Left front. The Socialists have slightly improved their position and the Communists a little more so. Between them they command half the French votes. The Communists have the majority in a number of important towns, as for example, Amiens, Clermont-Ferrand, Le Havre, St. Quenton, Toulouse Grenoble, Montpeiller and the well-known naval base, Toulon. And whereas the Socialist Party is somewhat divided there are strong differences between Socialist leaders like Blum and Ramadier representing more the Right wing and the party secretary Guy Mollet—the Communists are held to have a well-knit and exceptionally efficient organization.

END OF A SYSTEM

The result of the municipal election in France portends the end of a system. That is why the municipal election has been given the significance of a general election and come to receive great attention in the outside world as well. The Ramadier system has collapsed. It will be difficult for it to survive, even if short time attempts in the direction may be made by the formation of a "concentration Cabinet" or one of "experts". But sooner or later, and sooner than later, Ramadier will have to leave and little tears will be shed for him though some kind words may be found for him, as for Alcala Zamora in Spain. A Government with only thirty per cent of supporters in the Assembly will not be able to sit on the saddle, let alone, ride. The chances of the Communists and the Socialists combining now are seen as very negligible. If it should take place, it must be pretty near to a miracle, and miracles do not happen so very easily.

A GERMAN PARALLEL

The remarkable success of General Charles de Gaulle and the way it has happened have led many to compare this meteoric parliamentary rise to the success of Adolf Hitler in Germany in the election of 1931. Hitler also increased the weight of his party in the parliamentary scale by absorbing or annihilating the Middle and Right wing parties. Ramadier at Palais Bourbon today has also an ominious resemblance to Brunning in Reichstag at the end of the historic election in Germany which brought the National Socialist Party for the first time as the strongest single party. In a way, de Gaulle's success is even more spectacular. As against Hitler who, at his great opening parliamentary victory which paved the way constitutionally to his dictatorship, secured 20 per cent of the votes, General de Gaulle has at his first round cornered near to forty per cent of the votes.

If there are points of comparison there are also ones, and strong ones, of contrast. The German Communist Party, though a numerically strong one in the era of Brunning, had not even a fraction of the power which the French Communist Party has today inside the Trade Unions. The Social Democrats in Germany dominated the Trade Unions. President Auriol does not fit himself for the role of President Hindenburg. France has not the economic basis which Germany had. A dependence on America will be snatched by the Communists to detract from the national glamour of de Gaulle and his movement. And this dependence is expected to assume, in circumstances, a stronger form, and with it also secure a closer attention. Already before the election it was reported that Senator Bridges had told Ramadier "it is necessary to proceed sharply and the American aid is dependent on it." A leading London liberal weekly referred to this statement on the eve of the election as "phenomenal tactlessness" inasmuch as it was calculated to weaken a campaign against the Communists based on the formation of the "Cominform" in Belgrade. A section of American opinion will exert influence on de Gaulle for not precipitating a trial of strength with the Left. London will lend cautious support to such a move. But allowing for these "restrictive" influences, it cannot be overlooked, that some circumstances and his own personal feelings may well incline General de Gaulle to deal drastically with what he openly views as an "inglorious and incompetent" Government. Those who say that the traditions of the French Revolution militate sufficiently against the chances of France turning to dictatorial directions, overlook that both Napolean I and Napolean III came to power after the French Revolution. This naturally does not mean that de Gaulle will take identical paths. He also has not the fanaticism or much of the crudeness of Hitler. But de Gaulle is a man of great ambition and is also possessed of a certain missionary zeal which brings chequered personalities and admirers round him, who, as Dean Inge says, can be forces for false steps to a hero.

SERIOUS ECONOMIC STATE

The economic conditions in France form a double-edged weapon, one that has helped both de Gaulle and the Communists. But its employment for a party in power is not easy. And de Gaulle, should he assume office, as is now very likely, will have to move, one way or other, to prevent this weapon being used against him. The general situation in France has steadily deteriorated during the last many months. French economy today is in a very precarious position. Expenses in 1947 are estimated to mount to 900 milliards of Francs against an income reckoned at 640 milliards. Note circulation has risen to 875 milliards, representing an increase of 150 milliards over that in 1946. In the industrial field, compared with 1938 production has fallen from 95 per cent in October 1945 to 85 in August 1947. Ramadier shortly before the election announced the intention of balancing the budget in the neighbourhood of 700 milliards on the basis of severe economy measures. Prices have been rising and with it the cost of living. The wave of inflation is on the increase, industries suffer from lack of essential raw materials, services are excessively over-manned, rationing functions intolerably badly, black market commands the commodities and governs the prices and large numbers are forced to spend lives of severe hardships and great uncertainty. A working class family with an income near to 15,000 francs a month can only just manage to live on tickets (food) legally exchanged and a few extras. Often with the ration cards one is not able to make the necessary purchases. Black market prices are fabulous. A meal in a restaurant costs from 300 francs upwards. Paris remains beautiful, but gaiety has left the town, people look worried and tired. It is a situation which favours radical changes or as some prefer to say "experiments," and raises the cry for "strong" parties and "strong" hands.

TENSION AND TUSSLE

General de Gaulle has remained quiet after the election. He can afford to remain so for a while. But before long he will have to act. It is asked whether he would dissolve, that is, move to dissolve the present National Assembly and seek new election or try to have the constitution changed earlier or quicker within the scope of an existing Assembly and the Council of the Republic. Andre Malraux, a former communist and distinguished writer, now one of the leading protagonists of de Gaulle, has in a statement indicated the idea of the General to obtain a special mandate for assuming a new leadership. With the communists holding great influence over the Trade Unions, it would not be easy for de Gaulle to "ride rough." Socialist support to him, especially with the economic conditions remaining unsatisfactory, will inevitably mean a further polarization. All these reflect prospects of growth in tension and with it a keener trial of forces, and millions have given their votes to de Gaulle hoping for a diminution of tension and return of stability.

WIDER IMPLICATIONS

General de Gaulle knows that he will be under strong American pressure to have American aid. And to an extent he has made his choice. To quote Andre Malraux again, the municipal election in France represents the fight for and against Communism even as it represents externally the struggle between the Soviet Union and America. It is wondered whether de Gaulle will find it easy to accept American terms, which will also imply adoption of definite economic measures agreeable to Wall Street and beyond curtailments of certain commitments on the foreign sphere which General de Gaulle might find more to his distate. Significantly enough at the election in Algeria the party of Messali Hadj, which stands for a radical course of excluding French power, has asserted over the moderate leadership of Ferhart Abbas which is satisfied with rights of autonomy. France will not find it easy either to pursue a policy of firm hand in regard to Viet Nam—at any rate not without American support—though General de Gaulle is known to have the inclination for such a course. At the forthcoming Conference of the Foreign Ministers in London, France is likely to find her hands more restricted. The new development in France will in all probability sharpen the tension between East and West or Russia and the Western Powers at the London Conference. There are grave estimates of differences leading up to a practical division of Germany. One may be nearer the hard truth, but one still greatly marked, namely, Germany exists no longer. Instead there is an "ex-Germany" divided or broken up. About this development I may have occasion to report more in a subsequent "Letter" before the Conference in London opens.

SIAM'S EX-PREMIER IN SINGAPORE

SINGAPORE, Nov. 24. (Reuter): Pridi Panomyong, former Premier of Siam and anti-Japanese resistance leader during the war who escaped when Marshal Pibul Songkram seized power in a "coup d'etat" two weeks ago, has arrived safely in Singapore from Siam, it was reliably learned here to-day.

CREATION OF "UNITED STATES OF INDONESIA"

New Statute Conferring Self-Govt. In Union With Holland Under Contemplation

HAGUE, Nov. 24 (Reuter).—Authoritative circles at the Hague were today "completely mystified" by a report from Batavia quoting Dutch sources there, that the Dutch Government was preparing a Statute for Indonesia similar to the British Statute of Westminster of 1931 which gave Dominion Status to certain British Empire Nations. There was no question of "Dominion Status" being given to Indonesia, they said, adding that the report possibly referred to an agreement being drawn up with East Indonesia to legalise its status as a Constituent of the projected "United States of Indonesia" in Union with Holland and under the Dutch Crown.

A Reuter Batavia despatch quoted well-informed Dutch circles there as saying that the new Statute which they said was being prepared would include the political programme of Indonesian Self-Government set out in the Linggadjati Agreement between Holland and Indonesia which provided for the creation of a "United States of Indonesia."

EAST INDONESIAN PREMIER AGREEABLE

All Indonesian territories which sought Self-Government would be invited to sign, these circles said, adding that Dr. J. S. Warovw, East Indonesian Premier, had already referred publicly to his Government's interest in signing it. Invitations to the Indonesian Republic to sign the proposed Statute would probably opened on the outcome of next month's talks between Dutch and Indonesian representatives under the auspices of the United Nations Security Council's Mediating Commission, it was added.

IMPLEMENTATION OF CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT ESSENTIAL

The Dutch circles quoted said that in the Dutch view, next month's talks to be held abroad the United States Navy Transport "Renville" were not likely to be fruitful unless preceded by implementation of the Cease-Fire Agreement being negotiated between the Republican and Dutch Committees. Holland could not proceed with her promises and the Self-Government programme outlined in the Linggadjati Agreement "until the Repudiated Peace Treaty between the Dutch and the Republicans incorporated in the Document had been replaced." they said.

It was understood that any special agreements between the Dutch and individual Indonesian territories might be written into the Statute or entered into by separate Protocol, these circles added.

PROGRESS IN CEASE-FIRE TALKS

A communique from the United Nations Commission in Indonesia today reported further progress in the "Cease Fire" talks. The "meeting minds" (Dutch and Republicans) had reached agreement on the prohibition of sabotage, intimidation and reprisals (including destruction of property), and acceptance of the principle of releasing prisoners by each party without regard to the number held. the Communique said.

NO WITHDRAWAL OF DUTCH TROOPS

BATAVIA, Nov. 24 (Reuter).—Dutch troops will not be withdrawn from Dutch occupied areas of Indonesia under the present conditions, the Netherland's East Indies Government announced today.

The statement was made in reply to press reports that Lieut.-Col. Alexander Plevez Dutch War Minister could not keep the promise made last year to demobilise troops in Indonesia after two years' service. The press reports added that Dutch troops in the Netherlands East Indies were becoming demoralised at demobilisation delays.

Today's statement said demobilisation would not occur until relief troops from the Netherlands had completely taken over their duties.

Future Role Of Indian Muslims

Forthcoming Convention Expected To Make Historic Decision

LUCKNOW, Nov. 24 (OPI): Historic decision as regards future political role of Muslims inhabiting in Indian Union is in the making and will be finalised at the forthcoming two conventions—one convened under the auspices of the Muslim League and the other by Nationalist Muslims. The first convention is due to be held in the first week of December and the other in the third week of the same month.

It is gathered that the opinion prevailing in the Muslim League circle is that after achieving the objects—that is the independence of India and the creation of Pakistan there needs to be a basic change in the political outlook and the object of the Muslim League. It is gathered that some people are supporting the dissolution of the Muslim League as a political party but maintain that it should continue to safeguard the cultural, social and educational aspects of Muslims and thus keep up their solidarity in tact.

Keeping this end in view, two suggestions are at present being hotly discussed. Firstly that after the dissolution of political parties they should form an independent political party based on socialistic economic programme, the membership of which being open to all irrespective of their community and religion. Provision will also be made for progressive elements. Other suggestion being that after such dissolution members should join Indian National Congress in toto, which according to Nationalist Muslims fulfills all conditions.

A clear lead will however be forthcoming when the Muslim League convention meets and takes final decision. But one thing is clearer still that Muslims as a whole are united in supporting the idea of rebuilding the general prosperity and peace of the country.

A.I.C.C. ELECTIONS NEXT YEAR

Secretary's Directive To Provincial Committees To Fulfil Time Table

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 23 (API): Mr. Sadik Ali, permanent Secretary, AICC, in a circular letter to all Provincial Congress Committee says:

"It is to be hoped that the Constitution Committee would finish its labours so as to be able to submit its report to the Working Committee and the AICC by the end of January. While the new elections would be in accordance with the revised Constitution and rules framed there under, work in connection with the preparation of membership rolls should continue. We do not know what the basis of membership in new elections would be but it is possible that the Constitution Committee and finally the AICC may keep the present membership as a basis for elections for the next Congress year even if it adopted a new basis of membership for Congress elections in future. As a rule we do not postpone elections except for unavoidable reasons. We would like to hold the elections next year as early as practicable".

The circular asks Provincial Committees to take necessary steps to fulfil the following time table:—

Last date for enrolment of members—November 30, 1947. Publication of rolls December 20, 1947. Time for inspection of rolls January 5, 1948. Last date for objection to entry into rolls January 20, 1948. Last date for decision of objection February 10, 1948. Final publication of rolls February 20, 1948. Rolls to be submitted to the AICC March 1, 1948.

World Centre For Private Flying

All private flying and air touring throughout the world is to be co-ordinated from London.

This decision has just been taken by the unanimous vote of the International Aeronautical Federation, which has chosen the Royal Aero Club of Great Britain as the body responsible for the task.

A Private Aviation Division of the Federation has also been formed and is to make its headquarters at Londonderry House, in Park Lane. To assist the Federation in this expansion of its activities, the Royal Aero Club will bear the cost until long-term arrangements for financing the new section are completed.

Aviation clubs of all the nations affiliated to the International Aeronautical Federation will be entitled to make use of the services offered by this department in London free of charge. They include reliable information concerning fuel supplies, routes and landing grounds, as well as the provision of maps. Assistance will also be given to those national aero clubs which desire to start air touring sections.

With the object of improving the amenities at the aviation centre at Londonderry House, the Royal Aero Club has opened a fund with a target of £50,000 and of this amount a sum of £30,000 has already been subscribed.

Heart Trouble Needn't shorten your life IF...

Heart trouble has *actually helped* many people to live long, busy lives.

Long life—or early death from heart disease? The choice is yours.

Thank medical teamwork for today's hopeful outlook on heart disease.

It's a big "if"—Yes, your doctor can protect you *if* you will consult him when the very first symptoms appear. Many troubles can afflict your heart but none of them need threaten your life *if the condition is diagnosed early enough and treated properly.*

Here are your heart's biggest enemies: high blood pressure, hardening of the arteries, infectious diseases, infected tonsils or teeth. Commonest of all heart abuses (and most unnecessary): overweight and overexertion—especially if you're over 40.

How to keep your heart strong and well. First *memorize* the symptoms above! Anyone of them should send you to your doctor promptly. Delay may be fatal! And befriend your heart (particularly if you're over 40) by following these rules:

1. Maintain your proper weight. Eat moderately.
2. Exercise moderately but regularly.
3. Get plenty of rest and sleep.
4. If you use tobacco and stimulants, use them moderately.
5. Have your doctor examine you once or twice every year. Follow his advice.

Your doctor's new drugs, new techniques offer new hope. *Diagnosis* today is more accurate thanks to X-ray, the fluoroscope, the electro-cardiograph. *Infections*, which cause heart strain, can now be *shortened* with the many new drugs... Miraculously successful *surgery* can now correct many formerly hopeless heart conditions.

Fear about your heart may cause as much trouble as actual heart disease. Your "heart symptoms" may easily have a less serious origin. Instead of worrying *—see a doctor!*

You see the name Squibb on your druggist's shelves. You see it, too, on your doctor's prescriptions. For Squibb is one of the world's largest manufacturers of penicillin, streptomycin, vitamins, anesthetics, hormones, and other medicines prescribed by your doctor to restore and safeguard your health. Since 1858, the Squibb Research Laboratories have been finding, perfecting, producing medicines to raise the standard of health and to relieve suffering, all over the world.

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BINNY & Co (MADRAS) LTD
THE BANGALORE WOOLLEN COTTON AND SILK MILLS COMPANY LIMITED
BANGALORE
AGENTS SECRETARIES & TREASURERS

Current Values...

The banknote is intended to possess a fixed value. But one consequence of world upheavals is that some currencies depreciate to a fraction of their former worth. In an era of violently fluctuating values, however, one standard at least remains stable . . . The Sheep Mark on a bolt of cloth today, as in the past, is a warranty of intrinsic value, of fine quality at reasonable cost, available to our many customers throughout the land. To invest in fabrics stamped with the famous Sheep Mark is sound business.

WOOLLEN: All-wool Super Blankets and Travelling Rugs, Tweeds and Fine Woollens and Union Shirtings.

COTTON: Cells Shirtings and Fine Longcloth, Gold Standard Shirtings, Lady and Dyed Longcloth, Sumra Suitings, Tussores, Drills, Twills etc.

SILK: 44/45 inches wide and in a variety of shades.

Made by the **BANGALORE Woollen, Cotton & Silk MILLS Co. Ltd.**

Agents, Secretaries & Treasurers

BINNY & CO. (MADRAS) LTD.

"SHEEP MARK" —FOR CLOTH WORTH WEARING

Magnificent Innings By Amarnath

Naidu Proves Useful Tail-End Batsman: India Heads Queensland In First Knock

QUEENSLAND	(1ST INNINGS)	.. .. ..	341
INDIA	(1ST INNINGS)	.. .. ..	369
QUEENSLAND	(2ND INNINGS)	FOR 3 WICKETS ..	117

(FROM DULEEPSINHJI, REUTER'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE INDIAN CRICKET TEAM)

BRISBANE, November 24 (Reuter).—India added 201 runs for the last five wickets, largely due to Amarnath, with useful support of Adhikari and Nayudu. Amarnath carried the team on his shoulders, as at Adelaide and Melbourne. In his long innings I can remember only three faulty strokes; this is not criticism, but to prove the greatness of his innings.

Sen, in number eight position, is too high, and will do better lower down.

McCool, with three wickets for 143, bowled well. The Indians again proved their liking for spin bowling. Johnson, medium pace, claimed six wickets for 83 runs, including four tailenders, the reward of good length.

If the Indians could master fast and medium bowling as they have spin, they would run up big totals. Johnson never looked dangerous, yet by good length and very little else he secured six wickets.

Except for rare fumbles the Queensland fielding and throwing was good. Nayudu was given out, caught at slip, when eleven, but McCool sportingly declared it no catch, the Umpire allowing Nayudu to continue his innings. All the games of the tour have been played in a friendly sporting spirit.

INDIA LOSE THEIR GRIP

India lost their grip on the match by dropping five catches before the Queensland total reached 70. Three catches were dropped off Mankad, one off Sohoni and Amir Elahi dropped a return catch from McCool. India's weakness in pace attack was revealed when after seven overs with the new ball, the spin bowlers were put on.

India had a good opportunity for a win when with three wickets down for 60 Amir Elahi dropped Carrigan when five in the slips off Mankad. Amir Elahi dropped McCool off his own bowling when the total was 68. Both were sharp catches, but in this class of cricket such catches are expected to be taken.

Amarnath gave Amir Elahi and Mankad long spells. I would like to see him give Nayudu a long spell, as with useful scores and good fielding he is likely to be useful in the Tests.

The Play----

Heavy rain overnight did not prevent play from being resumed in the third day of the match between the Indian touring team and Queensland here today when India required 93 runs with five wickets still in hand to pass the home side's first innings total.

The covers had proved satisfactory and the wicket appeared easy when Amarnath and Adhikari continued India's innings against McCool and Smith but the approaches were slippery and the bowlers requisitioned sawdust which delayed the start for about 10 minutes.

Owing to bruised hand while fielding on Saturday, Brown was absent when Queensland took the field today and they were led by Tallon, the twelfth man Mackay coming in as substitute.

A single by Amarnath through the slips off McCool's second ball sent up the 200 in three and three quarters of an hour.

Adhikari adhered to his policy of keeping up his end and the scoring proceeded with sedate singles and twos against a well-placed field.

Adhikari square-cut Smith for two to make the partnership worth 100 in 90 minutes his share being 30.

Adhikari's valuable innings ended in McCool's next over when playing forward he missed the ball and was leg-before with the score at 272..

Johnson replaced Smith and keeping a splendid length bowled Sen with an inswinger with the fifth delivery of his second over and seven wickets were down for 275.

Sohoni began with a single past point off Johnson and he lifted McCool riskily over extra cover's head but Amarnath ran a single only to take him away from the leg spinner.

Amarnath hit the first four of the morning with a powerful off-drive off McCool and he followed with a brilliant late-cut to the boundary of the same bowler.

Sohoni, following his captain's example, swept an overpitched ball from McCool for four but then mis-hit a full-toss and Tallon, running 15 yards towards square leg, just failed to reach the catch.

Sohoni did not last long for at 293 he stepped across to turn Johnson in the next over and was out leg-before.

NAYUDU NEARLY OUT

Nayudu playing late to a "wrong un" just met the ball in time to save his stumps when he pulled a long hop from McCool for three.

Amarnath straight-drove McCool for a single sending up the three hundred in 289 minutes while Nayudu cover-drove McCool for a three

McCool was now proving expensive and Tallon called for the new ball at the end of the 44th over and Johnson and Smith took over the attack.

A terrific square cut by Amarnath off Smith went through splendid fieldsman Archer's hands on the fence. Nayudu glanced Johnson for a single. He wisely refrained from flicking at balls outside the offstump but he attempted to cut the last ball of the over and touched a rising delivery. Umpire Weidemeyer signalled out but reversed his decision when McCool indicated he had to take the ball off the ground. Nayudu who was then eleven had commenced to walk out.

Amarnath and Nayudu were still together when lunch was taken with India still 22 runs behind.

Nayudu faced Johnson after the interval and forced a single to cover but Amarnath gained the strike at the other end with the last ball of the over to take McCool. A deep set field converted Amarnath's vigorous cuts and drives to singles, while Nayudu played Johnson with a straight bat confidently and cover-drove him for two. McCool, however, was more puzzling. When six and the total 326, Nayudu jumped down the pitch and gave Tallon an easy chance to stump him, but the wicket-keeper missed the ball.

AMARNATH REACHES 150

Amarnath pulled Johnson for four to reach his 150 including fourteen fours in 250 minutes. It was Nayudu, who passed Queenslands total with a sizzling off drive off Johnson for four in a quarter of an hour's less time than Queensland had taken. This stroke made the partnership worth fifty at the rate of a run a minute, Nayudu's share being twenty.

Amarnath pulled two successive long hops from McCool for two's and Nayudu pierced the cover off the leg spinner for four.

The 350 went up in 340 minutes and at this stage Smith replaced Johnson.

Amarnath stepped yards down the pitch to lift him to on for six and Nayudu got four over-throws when Archer missed the stumps as Amarnath sent his partner back. At 369, Johnson came on again instead of Smith and India were all out without addition to the score.

Nayudu tried to cover-drive the fourth ball which swung in and took his middle stump. In an hour and ten minutes he helped his Captain to add 76.

Three balls later Amir Elahi was leg before to Johnson whose figures were 4 for 27 off 12.7 overs.

The Indians ended 28 runs ahead and Amarnath's 172 not out included 14 fours and one six.

India's total took 352 minutes.

Amarnath has now scored 671 runs since arriving in Australia and has an average of 134.20.

ROGERS OPENS FOR QUEENSLAND

Rogers opened Queensland's second innings with Archer instead of Brown who was resting an injured palm against Sohoni and Amarnath.

After Archer had scored six and the total stood at nine, he touched the first ball of Sohoni's third over, it going away high but Sen missed a chance. Sen made amends, however, in the first of Sohoni's fourth over when a similar chance came and this time he seized it.

The total then stood at 16 and it was good start for India.

Morris began by late cutting Amarnath into a wide open space for four and at 22 Sarwate replaced Amarnath whose four overs including one maiden had cost him eleven runs.

Sohoni's spell was five accurate overs for nine runs when Mankad took over bowling into a similar breeze as in the first innings. He began with a maiden over to Rogers and followed with a maiden to Morris.

Singles from on drives to Sarwate's deep set field helped to send the score along slowly and at 30 Amir Elahi came on for Sarwate. Rogers swept his first ball for four and with score at 38 for one after 45 minutes batting tea was taken. Rogers was not out 16 and Morris not out 11.

MORRIS HAS TWO "LIVES"

Morris had two "lives" in Mankad's second over after the tea interval. When 13 he was missed by Nayudu at deep mid-off and after adding a run was missed at the wicket.

In his next over, the left-hander took revenge and completely beat Morris with his length and spin the batsman dragging the ball onto his stumps. The second wicket fell for 50 in an hour.

In Mankad's sixth over Rogers was nearly caught and bowled the ball landing a yard on front of the left-hander.

Roger hooked the next delivery high for four but he had batted 70 minutes for 28. Rogers fell in Amir Elahi's next over. He tried to force a ball rising to bail height, misjudged the turn and was well caught at the wicket.

The third wicket fell at 60.

When five and the total was 62 Carrigan had a "life". Mankad again being the sufferer. He cut the left-hander hard but mistimed and Amir Elahi at first slip made a great effort to hold an overhead catch.

Carrigan pulled Amir Elahi for four in the next over and then it was McCool's turn to have an escape. When the score stood at 69, McCool drove the ball back to Amir Elahi but the low catch too hot to hold.

NAYUDU REPLACES ELAHI

Carrigan square cut Amir Elahi for three to send up the hundred in two hours and with half an hour left for play and the total 105. Nayudu replaced Amir Elahi whose 14 successive overs had cost him 44 runs.

Sarwate replaced Mankad, although 40 over had been bowled and Carrigan at once square cut him for four.

The partnership added 50 in an hour and at 5/45 an appeal against the light was upheld and stumps were drawn.

Though it was tedious batting, the unfinished stand of 57 runs was most valuable to Queensland at this stage of the game.

Queensland were 117 for three at the close of play, Carrigan being not out 43 and McCool not out 1.

With the wicket still good and taking spin, it looks as if there will be an interesting finish tomorrow.

Today's attendance was 2,517 and the takings £319

THE SCORE BOARD

INDIA (First Innings)

Mankad, b McCool	65
Sarwate, c Brown, b Johnson	3
Raisingh, run out	4
Kishenchand, c and b McCool	34
Amarnath (not out)	172
Rangnekar, b Johnson	14
Adhikari, lbw McCool	32
Sen, b Johnson	1
Sohoni, lbw Johnson	6
Nayudu, b Johnson	31
Amir Elahi, lbw Johnson	0
Extras	7
Total	369

FALL OF WICKETS:—1 for 7, 2 for 16, 3 for 77, 4 for 141, five for 168, 6 for 272, 7 for 275, 8 for 293, 9 for 369.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Johnson	29.7	3	83	6
Smith	19	1	75	0
Carrigan	5	1	24	0
McCool	36	3	143	3
Raymer	6	1	17	0
Young	7	1	20	0

(Byes 3, legbyes 4).

QUEENSLAND (Second Innings)

Archer, c Sen, b Sohoni	9
Rogers, c and b Amir Elahi	28
Morris, b Mankad	16
Carrigan (not out)	43
McCool (not out)	18
Extras (legbyes 2, noball 1)	3
Total (for 3 wickets at close)	117

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 16, 2 for 50, 3 for 60.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Sohoni	5	0	9	1
Amarnath	4	1	11	0
Sarwate	3.5	0	14	0
Mankad	16	6	30	1
Amir Elahi	14	2	4	1
Nayudu	2	0	6	0

CZECH T.T. STARS TO ARRIVE ON NOV.30

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24 (API): Bohumil Vana and Ivan Andreades, the two international players of the Czech table tennis team that won the Swaythling Cup in Paris this year will reach Karachi on November 30 on a tour of India, according to the Honorary Secretary of the All-India Table Tennis Association.

From Karachi, they will leave for Bombay to commence their exhibition contests and 'Test' match against India. After playing at Poona, Hyderabad and other places, they will participate in the 10th National Championships at Calcutta about the end of December.

Bohumil Vana is the present world table tennis champion and Ivan Andreades is known as the present unofficial world No. 5.

Gupta Lodges Protest

Queensland Cricket Officials' Insult To Indian Manager

BRISBANE, Nov. 24. (Reuter): A blunder made by Queensland Cricket Association officials and which tended to be an insult to Indian Manager, Gupta, has led Punkaj Gupta to lodge a protest with the Australian Board of Cricket Control claiming that he was insulted by the Queensland Secretary. The President and Secretary of the Warwick Cricket Association, which is controlling the match between India and a Queesland country team on Dec. 6, were discussing details of the match at the invitation of Gupta and the only suitable place was the dressing room in the Players' Reserve here, as country officials are not members of the Queensland Cricket Club and therefore debarred from entering the members' Reserve.

The Queensland Secretary entered the dressing room and ordered the Warwick officials out, saying that they had no business there. Gupta was reticent regarding the incident, but it is known he resented this interference and his letter to the Board seeks immediate clarification of the position.

Gupta rightly claims that the question of admittance to this particular dressing room is the province of himself, Amarnath, the India Captain, and not a matter for dictation to the Queensland Association. Gupta bypassed the latter body and wrote direct to the Australian Board as he wished the matter to be settled promptly and in a dignified manner.

Warwick officials are highly incensed and declare that the matter should be aired in the right quarter. The incident is the culmination of pinpricks of Queensland officialdom extending over several seasons and directed against cricketers who visit officials and pressmen.

GREAT INCONVENIENCE FOR PRESSMEN

Pressmen work under greater inconvenience here than on any other ground. In every other State capital, they are made honorary members and to date nobody has abused the privilege. In Brisbane they are denied access to the Players' Reserve and the Members' Reserve but are confined to a wired enclosure with an awkward view over midwickets head.

Prince Duleepsinghji seeks no privilege not accorded to other workingpressmen but he and other experts who wish to view the play in line with the wicket are unable to do so unless they make a quarter mile walk through the public reserve on the other side of the ground where there is no seating accommodation. From behind the wicket is the only place to gauge how a bowler is moving the ball through the air or turning. From the present place of confinement one can only hazard a guess.

DOCKYARDS IN DRAWN GAME

Middlecoat's Fine Performance

BOMBAY, Monday.

DOCKYARDS	1
LUSITANIANS	1

A late goal scored some five minutes before the close of play enabled the Lusitanians to hold Dockyards, the present leaders, in a senior Division Hockey tie. During most of the first half and a good deal of the first half of the second Dockyards were found in their opponents' half. It seemed likely that they would at least hold on to their slender 1-0 lead if not consolidate it. Much against the run of play, however, Theo D'Mello picked up the ball from a scramble and shot the equaliser. I Abraham having put the Dockyards in the lead early in the game.

Albert Middlecoat, playing at right half turned in a good performance for Dockyards. Deprived of his pivotal position by the advent of Amir Kumar, he nevertheless turned in an excellant performance.

Pinto was excellent and stopped a barrage of shots from the rival forwards, often from very close range.

THE TEAMS

LUSITANIANS: Leo Pinto; Tony Fernandes and Walter D'Souza; J. Rodriques, Augustus D'Souza and Maxie Vaz; Louis Vaz, Theo D'mello Effie D'Souza, J. D'Souza and Laurie Fernandes.

—DOCKYARDS: G. Borthwick; V. Alexander and J. Jameson; A. Middlecoat, A Kumar and M. Adams; B. Gardner, L. Woodcock, I. Abraham, R. Rodriques and V. McMurray.

Gaekwar Re-Christens Favourite Horse

LONDON, Nov. 24. (Reuter): The Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda who has re-christened his champion two-year-old Lerins giving it the new name of "My Babu". There is no reason why My Babu should not do just as well as Lerins, but there is an old superstition that changing the name of a horse changes luck. Tudor Minstrel regarded by most as the biggest racing certainty in the Derby for many years was not christened Tudor Minstrel. His original name was Own Star. It was subsequently changed.

Now the Gaekwar's greatest ambition is to win the Derby and there is not the slightest doubt that his chances with Lerins was second to none.

New South Wales Face Defeat In Sheffield Shield

SYDNEY, Nov. 24. (Reuter): With one day's play left, New South Wales face defeat in their Sheffield shield match against Victoria at the Sydney Cricket Ground.

With a first innings total of 133, they failed by 46 runs to avert the follow on, and they have lost two wickets for 129 in their second innings, still needing 67 runs to stave off an innings defeat.

Agricultural Union, A Solution To Agrarian Problems

(BY S. H. JHABVALA).

The more recent debates in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on agrarian problems must rouse in us all conscientious thinking as how best the lot of the agriculturists in our country who number by 25 crores out of the 33 left after carving out Pakistan can be improved. Various methods have been adopted in the past but they have proved infructuous in the system of life of our country. Fragmentation, consolidation, co-operative farming combined artes and similar other remedies have been brought forth, theorized upon and nothing has been achieved so that today our very life is imperilled.

WANTED AGRICULTURAL UNIONS

Hitherto stray efforts have been made under the aegies of accepted Parties towards organizing agricultural Labour and peasantry in general under the caption of Kisan Sabhas but they have been shown up by force of circumstances to be mere vocal machines of peasants' grievances. They have never accepted certain basic constructive methods of correct organisation before they could be effective spokes in the whole of our economic system.

It will be the first duty of an Agricultural Union to study the capacity of the market for manufacturers and agricultural produce. India suffers from lack of correct knowledge of statistics. The village about which knowledge needs to be spread far and wide knows itself the lease. We have our indigenous systems of markets out they are traditional hunting-grounds of commodities and profits. Meant to be a piece of social service these markets have been diminishing in their value and disintegrating in their virture.

Secondly, the Unions must keep a close watch on the development of the nation's economy in relation to local needs. Today the thread of this relationship has snapped and when needs arise in a locality they are but partially supplied, and that, too, not without the pans being tilted against another locality, thus having a continuity of famine somewhere in the land. The farmers have themselves a full appreciation of the local needs and unless their representative organizations study the larger perspective relative to them they cannot be supplied.

Thirdly, these Unions will elaborate a proper system of distribution and will also fix prices. Today the dire complaint in our economic plan has invariably been one of injuciousness in the system of distribution, in fact, so many of our present socia. ills are attributed to impropriety in our system of distribution. The value of production is not felt, nor is our slogan of adding to production materially proved effective in the absence of a sound distributive agency. In a country like ours this branch of our activity requires to be soundly organised and agricultural unions alone can effectively meet with the requirement.

Again, the fixation of prices can be effected substantially in the true interests of the Society as a whole right at the very source of production and distribution rather than leave in the exploitory control of the interpreneurs as is happening today in our country, much to the corruption and ruin of the whole economic structure. If the Unions are soundly staffed with capable economic leaders the fixation of prices can be so capably devised as to strike at the very roof of inflation.

RATIONAL METHODS

These Agricultural Unions which shall be self-sustaining institutions will also elaborate plans for the collection of raw materials, which we are seriously lacking in, and will also evolve a rational method or methods of supplying these raw materials to various needy industries. Mere Government Reports published annually are the only passport to knowledge; but these are mere academic publications ineffective in their rural value.

Have we evolved a rational system of transport? How admittedly costly this system is. We have also no branch organisations which will insure that commodities needed go direct to the consumer. It will be the duty of an Agricultural Union to as well consolidate the principle of planning both in matters relating to trade and the preparation of raw materials, as well as to establish a connecting link between the co-operatives and trading organisations, and the suppliers raw materials.

The Unions alone wherein the laborious toil of the agriculturist expresses itself can elaborate a system for the proper financing of operations of the syndicates or trading organisations. Today due to the absence of such efficient Unions the whole of our rural economy is practically starving.

OUR NEEDS

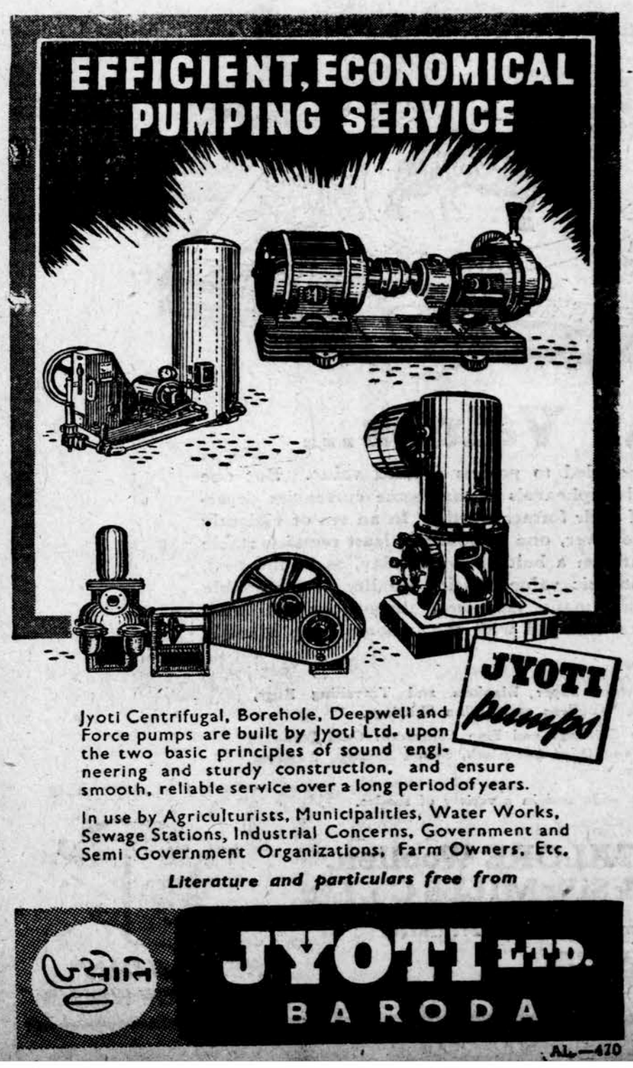
There is a vast study to be made of the process of determining market values in the successive stages of the goods turn-act, and to ensure a supply of manufactures to the consumer and raw materials to industry with a minimum of our head charges. The standardisation of materials and goods in accordance with the requirements of the Syndicates has also to be evolved when the village itself is so inefficiently organised what hope to save the town which mainly subsists itself upon the village though it is least understood unhappily in our country. So far both Governments and the land-lords have omitted performance of their duty by their country. The Unions of agriculturists must do it and a self-contained, contended village will be prepared that will be the granary of material production. A

(Continued at bottom of col. 4)

(Continued from col. 7)

production enhanced will lead to a steadying of price. Government might then freeze the wages. The lesser the prices in the village the greater the reduction in wages—for the workers do not want as much by way of rupee notes and coins as by may of actual commodities vital to their exsistence.

Agricultural Unions have revolutionized world's economic systems. They can do the same here at their most opportune moment.



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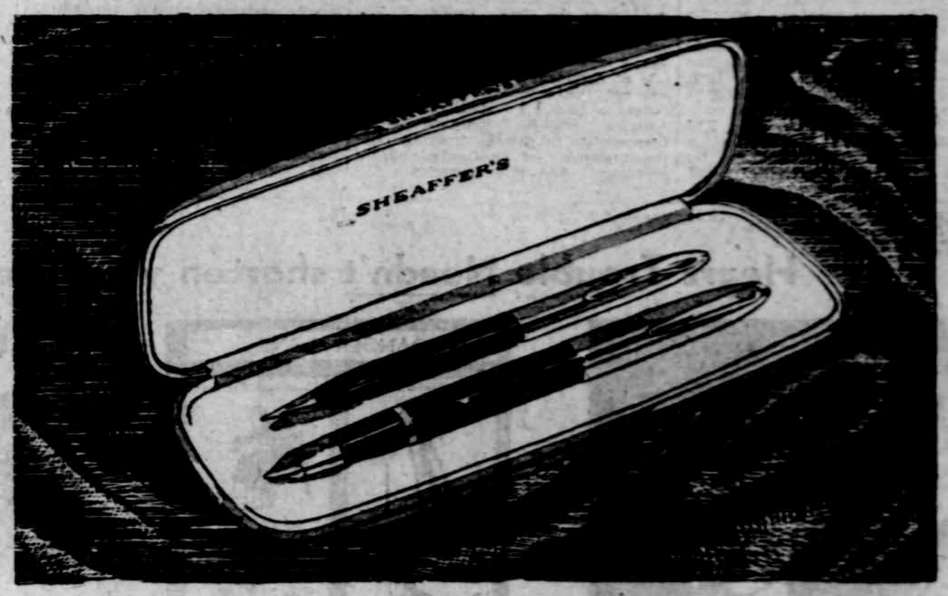

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LINKING UP ASSAM WITH UNION

Financial Aid From Centre Expected

GAUHATI, Nov. 24, (API): It is understood that work in connection with the linking up of Assam by train, road, air and telegraph with the Indian Union will immediately be taken in hand as a result of the high-level talks between representatives of the Assam Government and the Government of India.

Assam is expected to be linked up with the Indian Union first by air, will be granted to an airline company and it is understood that permission to operate a service between Gauhati and Calcutta. Mails will be carried by air from Gauhati to Calcutta. A plane service will also be operated between important towns in the Province and between Gauhati and Agartala, in Tripura State.

It is further understood that to make the people of the Province air-minded, a flying club will soon be established in Gauhati.

The construction of a highway which will link up the Province with the Indian Union through North Bengal is understood to have begun Dr. P. C. Ghosh, the West Bengal Premier it is learnt, has assured the Assam Government of full co-operation in the early construction of the highway.

Mr. Bishunram Medhi, Finance Minister of Assam, returned to Gauhati today after his talks with the Government of India. Mr. Medhi said in an interview that he was hopeful of getting substantial aid from the Government of India for developing this important frontier province of India.

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CITY & SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu: Kartik Shud 12, 2004.
Muslim: Mohurrum 11, 1367.
Parsi: Khordad 23, 1317.
Sunrise: 6-51 a.m. Sunset: 6-00 p.m.
Hightide: 09-13, 22-24. Lowtide: 03-17, 15-48.

NOTICE TO JURORS

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the Notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

Today's Engagements

K. R. CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE: Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee, M.A., LL.B., Bar.-at-Law, will speak on "Da 'a' imu'l-Islam, I", being the fourth lecture of the Government Research Fellowship series on "Contributions to the Study of Fatimid Law" this evening at the Library Hall, (1st floor) of the Institute (136, Apollo Street, Fort), at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION: Prin. Bhattacharya will begin his classes in Bengali (for beginners) in Elphinstone College, today (Tuesday), the 25th inst., at 6-30 p.m.

ALL-INDIA EXPORTERS' ASSOCIATION: Annual General Meeting today (Tuesday) in the Premises of the Association at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS (INDIA) (BOMBAY CENTRE): Lecture meeting today (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.), in the B.E.S.T. Conference Hall, Colaba, when Mr. H. J. Mullineux, Chairman of the Centre, will speak on "The Investigation into the causes of Cyclic Wear on rails on the Suburban Section of the G.I.P. Rly.

ROTARY CLUB OF BOMBAY: Next meeting at Green's Hotel (first floor) today (Tuesday) at 1-45 p.m. Sir Behram Karanjia will speak on "My Experiences at the International Assembly and Convention"

SALON COMMITTEE: Informal discussion at the Prince's Room, Taj Mahal Hotel, today (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. on "Modern Indian Art" when Messrs. R. V. Leyden, Karl Khandalawalla, Kothari, Hartwell, Chatterji, Schlesinger and others will participate.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S DISTRESS RELIEF COMMITTEE: General weekly meeting, Secretariat, 3-30 p.m. today (Tuesday).

IN AID OF AZAD MAHILA SANGHA: "Film Show, Bhaktaraj" at 1 p.m. at "Plaza" Dadar today (Tuesday)

DANCE IN AID OF REFUGEE RELIEF FUND: An open air dance in aid of the Refugee Relief Fund will be held on Saturday the 29th instant on the Tennis Court of the Bandra Gymkhana in the open air from 9 p.m. to 2 a.m.

The programme includes folk dances, cabaret items and other side shows.

LATE MR. B. T. ANKLESARIA'S DEATH ANNIVERSARY: Today (Tuesday) at Sir J. J. Mody Hall, Apollo Street. Under the joint auspices of the Rahnumai Sabha and the Gatha Society at 5 p.m. Jashan Ceremony will be performed and at 6 p.m. Mr. P. N. Mehta will preside and Dasturji Bode, Dasturji R. Meherjirana, Dr. Taraporewalla, Mr. B. Desai and others will speak on "The Life and Scholarship of the Late Mr. Anklesaria".

Calcutta Advertising Agency Starts Change-Over

With the arrival of Mr. George Bayna, Vice-President of Grant Advertising Inc., U.S.A., from Chicago, General Advertising Agency (India) Ltd., has started its big change-over to become the head office in India of Grant Advertising Inc.

One of Mr. Bayna's first actions was to appoint Mr. G. P. Roy-Chaudhuri as Director of Research. Mr. Roy-Chaudhury, a well-known personality in Calcutta, is the son of the late Mr. B. B. Roy-Chaudhuri of Ulpur, Faridpur.

Bantva Happenings

Mr. Suleman Bhoora has sent on behalf of Bantva Memons residing in Calcutta, telegrams to Mahatma Gandhi, the Governor-General, Prime Minister, States Minister and the Regional Commissioner, Rajkot, stating that they are greatly disturbed at the news of happenings in Bantva on 17th instant and appealing for immediate intervention.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY, Nov. 25.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Geet Manthan 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 P. S. Khopkar (Flute) 8-45 Narayandas Jekisandas and Party (Gujarati Bhajan Self) 9-0 Gokulibai Kakodkar (Shudh Sarang) 12-0 AkashWani-Ne-Chotare Variety programme in Gujarati 12-45 p.m. News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Apni Pasand 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 4-20 School Broadcasts 4-25 Science: Nisarga Tula: Bichara Bhulkida: Talk in Marathi by Dr. P. J. Devras 4-40 Sitar Recital 4-45 N. C. Kelkar: A homage. Talk in Marathi by Dr. M. K. Karandikar 5-0 P. S. Khopkar (Flute) 5-15 Y. S. Mirashi (Malashri) 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Sarala Penani (Maru Bihag) 6-30 Bhaskarrao Amembal (Bhajan) 6-45 Narayandas Jekisandas and Party (Gujarati Bhajan) 7-0 B. N. Kshirsagar (Tilak Kamod) 7-15 Sarala Fenani (Kafi Kanada) 7-30 Manjoor Pustake Bolaka Dhaipa Talk in Marathi by Mrs. N. Samarth 7-45 "Phell Mazar" 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Vag Vasilo Roopal in Gujarati 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-45 My Best Story By Dr. Mulk Raj Anand.

VARIATIONS.

41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)—7-40 a.m. Hua Sabera 5-45 p.m. Topics 5-55 Locals 6-15 Rural Listeners.

61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)—7-45 p.m. Commercial 8-0 Narayandas Jekisandas and Party (Gujarati Bhajan) 8-15 Bhaskarrao Amembal (Abhang) 9-0 B. N. Kshirsagar (Bageshri) 9-20 Gokulibai Kakodkar (Bihagada) 10-0 Y. S. Mirashi (Maluha Kedar) 10-30 Gokulibai Kakodkar (Nayaki Kanada).

"GREY SHIRTS" ASSAULT

Jews, Communists And Africans

According to the "Guardian" of Johannesburg sciences reminiscent of the rise of Nazism in Germany and the Mosley group activitis in the East End of London are taking place in Johannesburg, where organised Grey shirt and other fascist groups have had meetings inoting to violence, disrupting Communist meetingst and even assaulting bystanders.

In the past week, four young Jewish lads were assaulted and one knocked unconscious, by a group of fascist hooligans who followed them home. A group of fascists gathered outside the premises of a Zionist Youth Organisation shouting anti-semitic slogans, hurling stones and breaking windows. The Rainbow Nursery School, the only nursery school that accepts children of all races and has no colour-bar, was broken into one night and the equipment smashed up.

A greyshirt leader appeared on the City Hall steps last Sunday night, where the Communist Party has held a weekly meeting for many years, and urged his supporters to "respond to the call of your blood, be fanatical about your rights."

He claimed: "The white race gave the world everything from the needle to the atomic bomb. The white race alone possesses God given creative thought. The Semitic Jewish worm penetrates every where and emasculates from within."

When the Communst meeting ended and its supporters dispersed quietly, a group of fascists followed, jeering and shouting, and throwing blocks of wood. They were armed with batons, knuckledusters and knobkerries. One man had a two-foot long bicycle chain.

A Communist supporter was assaulted by 40 people, who cornered him to his back to a window, shouting "Get the Jews", and hit him with a base ball bat, kicked him in the body and struck him in the face. He managed to escape in a passing car and was taken to hospital. The previous week, Africans were set upon by large groups and beaten unconscious.

NEED FOR A MINISTRY OF FUEL IN INDIA

Mr. D. C. Driver Suggests Jai Prakash Should Be At Head Of Labour Dept.

The long term and short term effects of Independence, Partition and the Refugee problem on the coal industry were visualised by Mr. Darab Cursetji Driver at the second general meeting of the Coal Consumers Association of India, held on the 20th November, 1947.

In his address Mr. Driver suggested that first priority should be given by Government to the recommendation of the Indian Coalfields' Committee to form a new Ministry for Fuel in order to bring matters relating to coal under one authority so that, among other things, the coal interest may not be shoved on from pillar to post, from one Ministry to another for the redress of their grievances. He also urged that loss in transit of coal, which is becoming serious for long distance haulage, should be covered by an insurance scheme by Government as suggested by the Coalfields Committees' Report. In his opinion, to eventuate the sale of coal on specification to consumers according to their requirements, in the conditions of India, coal washing or coal beneficiation plants are necessary to reduce the percentage of ash in low grade coals and every encouragement should be given to coal beneficiation by Government not only in the initial capital outlay but also in the acquisition, installation and operation of the necessary plant and machines.

Mr. Driver further suggested that a deputation of experienced mining men be sent by Government to visit Russia, Germany and Belgium to study the technique of underground gasification so far as it can be applicable to our low grade coal deposits, and that 'a strong and understanding man like Mr. Jai Prakash Narain should be at the helm of the Labour Dept. to establish discipline among the miners and to persuade them that increased production is the essential need of the country.'

AID TO POOR STUDENTS

S. V. S. Mandali's Record

The Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayatan Mandali owes its origin to the keen sense of service and co-operation evinced by a small band of public-spirited young men of the Goud Saraswat Brahman community of Bombay who decided 45 years ago to pool their slender resources and then to appeal to the generous instincts of the community at large with the object of establishing an institution for the benefit of the poor and deserving students in the community. The total memebrship of the Mandali stands at present at 2,043, including 43 patrons, 27 fellows, 850 life members, and 1,123 ordinary members.

During the last 45 years, the Mandali has, advanced in all nearly Rs. 3,37,497 to students from different parts of the country to enable them to pursue their courses of study in various directions. A seperate fund called "The Poor Widows' Education Fund" was established mainly through the exertions of the late Mr. P. B. Gothoskar, in order to give pecuniary aid to poor and unfortunate widows of the community and 120 widows have so far availed themselves of this help to the extent of Rs. 32,438. The reserve and memorial funds, and the trust funds have aggregated to Rs. 3,25,634-15-3, which is in itself a clear testimony to the confidence of the Mandali has won from members of the community in different parts of the country.

Sind Government Finds New Way Of Income

(From Our Correspondent.)
KARACHI, Nov. 22.

Taking advantage of a very large influx of people—mostly refugees who have come from outside and who seek accommodation in Karachi, the Government of Sind have decided that all applications to the Rent Controllers must bear a court-fee stamp of Rs. 2.

Similarly, all appeals to the Collectors over the orders of the Rent Controllers must also bear the same stamp while the reminders should have an eight annas stamp on them.

NEW BURMA CONSTITUTION

Communist Attempts To Foment Trouble Meet With Little Success

(From Our Burmese Correspondent.)
RANGOON, Nov. 20.

The people's interest evinced in U Saw's trial in the early part of the month has been switched on to the breakdown of negotiations for Communist reunion with the AFPFL. With independence just at the door, the country's sole wish is to pass through the transition period peacefully so that it may consolidate its position in the comity of free nations. At this critical juncture, the Communists are trying to foment dissension and create unrest in the outlying districts with the main object of bringing about a situation rendering the transfer of power impossible.

The Communists seem too ambitious. Their following is considerable in the districts far away from Rangoon, especially in poverty-stricken areas. But the people at large are against the very idea of a civil strife. They have tasted the bitter fruits of war, and are scared of anything like it. They may not like the present Government so heartily, but they are convinced that the alternative Government to be formed by the Communist Party will be worse. Generally Communism does not find favour with the Burmese people, who are deeply religious.

New Republican Party

The Socialist Party and the People's Volunteer Organisation are agreed upon approchement and formation of a new party for the Republic of Burma. Their combined strength is far superior to that of the Communist Party. They have the backing of the masses who are all for peace and preservation of law and order. But they lack the organising ability of Communists, and are rather inferior in efficiency. They are, however, taking decisive steps to improving their calibre. They are just now recruiting the intellectuals to take the front rank, and also from the masses to strengthen the rank and file.

The Anglo-Burmese Treaty signed by Attlee and Thakin Nu has received a volley of criticism from the Press and the intelligentsia did not receive it warmly. This cold reception had prompted the Communist to launch a grand-scale attack on the AFPFL. But they were woefully mistaken. They did not realise that although the people were not much pleased with the Treaty, they were not entirely opposed to it. Above all the people want peace and tranquillity at any cost. So the fiery words flung by the Communists at the AFPFL over the question of the Treaty missed the target.

It is now learnt that there has been a secret movement to start internal trouble in the country and time the rising with the transfer of power. But one need not be pessimistic, for the people will never favour any insurrection. The present Government is good enough, and the people are obviously willing to give it a chance.

CITY MUSLIMS OBSERVE MUHARRAM

BOMBAY, Monday.

City Muslims observed the Muharram with traditional rituals and ceremonies. The Muharram is a period of mourning and devout Muslims observed the 40-days period in prayers and austerities.

All shops in Muslim localities were closed to-day. Muslim hotels also had put down shutters. Being a Government holiday schools, colleges, and commercial firms, the Stock Exchange, Banks and other offices also remained closed.

Demand For Dissolving Marwar Assembly

JODHPUR, (By Mail).

In view of the alarming situation developing in the State, this Conference summoned by Marwar Lok Parishad, with the united initiative of all the popular organisations. The Marwar Kisan Sabha, Mahila Parishad, Marwar Students Union, Railwaymen's Union and other working class organisations, that boycotted this reactionary Assembly—recorded its strong protest against the present policy of the State, which is heading towards communalist disruption of the immediate wants of the people, food and security of life.

The Conference also, noted with deep concern the present situation in Marwar against the background of the Anti-Union policy of the State and wished it be commonly realised that the present tense situation in the State is decisively detrimental not only the realisation of our immediate aspirations in Marwar but constitutes a serious threat to our National Government.

The Conference therefore demanded that the present undemocratic and unpopular Assembly consisting of feudal reaction be dissolved and an Interim popular Ministry be set up for carrying on the administration of the State and summoning Constituent Assembly elected on adult sufferage for framing the Constitution so that a real people's Responsible Government may be set up in the State. An all-parties committee to implement the decisions of the Conference has been set up.

The Conference further pledged full support to Loknayak Jainarayan Vyas, President, Marwar Lok Parishad urging upon him to lead the people of Marwar at this crucial stage, for realisation of the demands mentioned above.

Currency Status Quo Between Two Dominions Till September Next

(From Our Correspondent.)
KARACHI, Nov. 22.

The "status quo" with regard to monetary questions between Indian Union and Pakistan is to continue till the end of September 1948 according to the Standstill Agreement on currency and banking questions between the two Dominions. This means that new Pakistan currency cannot be issued before this date.

It is, however, learnt that the arrangement for the transport of goods and customs regulations will be expiring earlier on 28th February 1948.

Karachi Population Soon To Reach A Million Mark

(From Our Correspondent.)
KARACHI, Nov. 22.

Latest figures about Karachi's population gathered by the Rationing Department show that the present population is nearly six and a half lakhs as against 5,35,000 when rationing came into force.

Though there has been considerable exodus of non-Muslims from the city for the past few months, the influx of Muslims is even larger and their figure is stated to be two lakhs. This influx of Muslims still continues in ever increasing numbers and the population of the city is expected to reach a million mark very soon.

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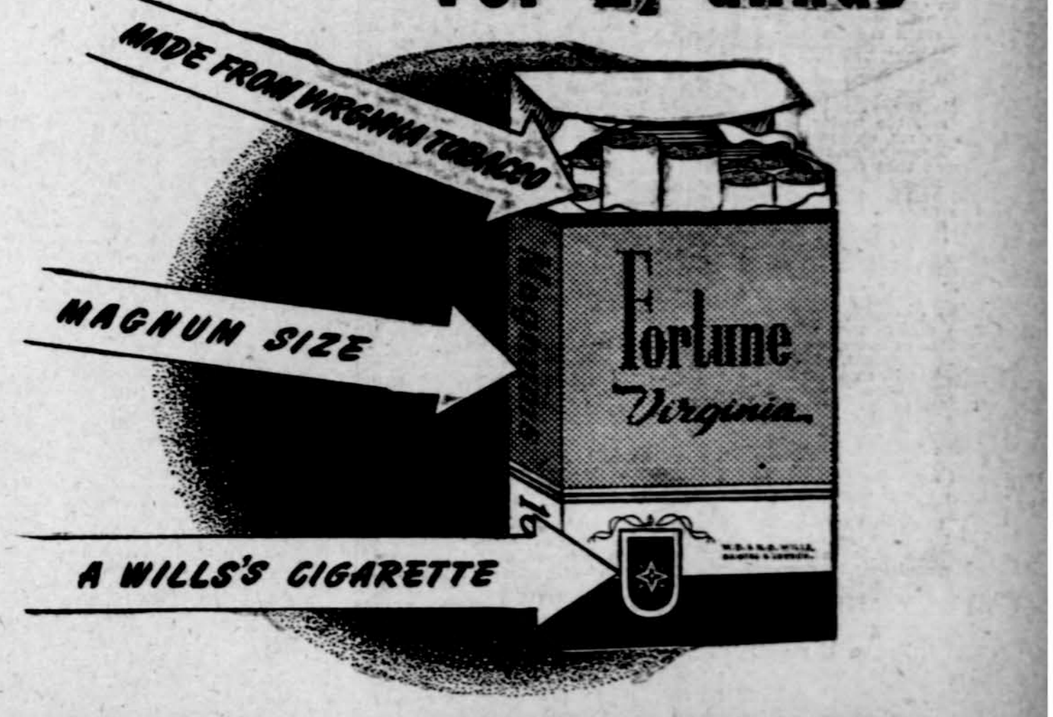

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WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, Nov. 24. (A. P. I.): The following is the weather summary for Monday, the 24th November, 1947: Weather has been dry over the country except for a few falls in south-east Madras, north Hyderabad and the north Bombay-Deccan.

FORECAST UNTIL THE 25TH EVENING:—A few showers will occur in south-east Madras, south Deccan and in and near Central India. Weather will be dry elsewhere over the country.

ALL INDIA WEATHER

Poona, Nov. 24, (A. P. I.): The following is the weather chart showing maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall during past 24 hours and the total rainfall from 1st November 1947 and departure from normal recorded at 09-00 hours (I. S. T.), on November. 24th, 1947:—

Ahmedabad 90 70 0 0 minus 0.1, Akola 90 67 0 0 minus 0.6, Allahabad 85 55 0 0 minus 0.3 Aurangabad 87 67 0 0.1 minus 0.7, Baroda 85 65 0 0 minus 0.7, Belgaum 83 63 0 0.3 minus 1.2, Benares 85 54 0 0 minus 0.3, Bhopal 88 59 0 0 minus 0.9, BOMBAY 87 74 0 0 minus 0.5, Calcutta 89 62 0 0 minus 0.8, Cawnpore 86 53 0 0 minus 0.3, Cuttack 88 65 0 0 minus 1.5, Dehra Dun 73 48 0 0 minus 0.3, Delhi 84 53 0 0 minus 0.1, Gwalior 87 54 0 0 —, Gulbarga 84 63 0 0.6 minus 0.5, Hanamkonda 86 65 0 2.1 plus 1.0, Honavar 92 72 0 0 —, Hyderabad (Dn.) 88 62 0 0 minus 1.1, Hyderabad (Sd.) 87 65 0 0, Jaipur 85 57 0 0 minus 0.1, Lahore 81 51 0 0 minus 0.1, Lucknow 84 53 0 0 minus 0.2, Mahabaleshwar 77 62 0 0.6 minus 0.7, Mangalore 90 75 0 0 minus 2.7, Marmagao 89 76 0 0 minus 1.2, Nagpur 87 59 0 0 —, Pachmarhi 77 53 0 0 minus 0.6, Poona 88 66 0 0.3 minus 0.7, Sholapur 87 68 0 0.1 minus 1.1, Simla 53 41 0 0 minus 0.4.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

When asked about his plan of campaign, General "Stonewall" Jackson replied to an inquisitive chaplain, "Can you keep a secret?"

"Yes", the eager cleric answered.

"Well, so can I!" said the general.

—ROBERT CLARK.

The Bombay Chronicle

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE

The Finance Minister's Bill to establish an Industrial Finance Corporation of India had little difficulty in being referred to a Select Committee of the Central Legislative Assembly. Some such Corporation has long been demanded by businessmen and others interested in rapid industrialisation. The Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee of 1931 recommended an All-India Corporation "when its need is established to the satisfaction of the Federal or the Central Legislature"; but pending the formation of such an institution it recommended provincial Corporations, adding that these "should for matters of common interest combine into a Central Association." The present scheme to begin with a Central Corporation, to be followed by similar provincial bodies, is far better to make amends for the long absence of such facilities. The Banking Committee itself pointed out that there were and would be "certain industries mostly of a national or important character the development of which will fall within the functions of the Federal or the Central Government and not of the provincial Governments." As the time has come for the Central Government to control or own several important industries the formation of a Central Finance Corporation can no longer be delayed.

Those who desire provincial or decentralised corporations will be satisfied with the Finance Minister's assurance that after the present bill has been placed on the statute book Government would persuade the Provincial Governments and the major or acceding States to set up similar corporations. Equally gratifying is his statement that Government "must do something to set up a Central Agricultural Finance Corporation on the lines of the Industrial Finance Corporation". Mr. Shanmukham Chetty goes further and says there is need for a special Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the re-settlement of lakhs of refugees. All these projects are urgently necessary to finance the various plans that Central and Provincial Governments are preparing. It would, of course, have been better if, as suggested by Mr. K. T. Shah, the present proposals were part of a well-knit co-ordinated plan for the development of the economic life of the nation. But it is good that these proposals are not delayed pending the formation of a "pucca" plan. It is true that in the absence of a detailed plan with clearly determined priorities there is the possibility, as pointed out by Mr. Anantashayanam Ayyangar, of available funds being locked up in concerns producing luxuries yielding quick profit and of more important industries suffering on that account. Such a possibility strengthens the suggestion that at least 50 per cent of the Directors should be nominated by Government.

Various other details about the constitution of the proposed corporation will, of course, be duly discussed by the Select Committee. But several members rightly suggested that the proposed capital of Rs. 5 crores should be substantially raised. It is true that Government's intention to have a number of Provincial and State Corporations and separate bodies for Agriculture and rehabilitation will avert the need for a huge capital for a Central Corporation. It is also to be noted that the concerns to be helped by the Corporation will get almost all their capital requirements from the public and the commercial banks and will seek the Corporation's help only on special occasions. Finally, the Corporation is expected to help only large-scale industries. Provincial Corporations being better fitted to help smaller ones. But Provincial and State Corporations may take a pretty long time in being formed. And the present needs of industrial expansion are as vast as they are urgent. Considering all this, it seems necessary that the capital of the proposed Corporation should be increased. Let us hope the Select Committee will so improve the draft plan in every detail as to make the scheme a model for the provinces and the States that are expected to form soon similar corporations.

Destroying Nationalism

We published yesterday an article by the famous revolutionary poet, Josh Malihabadi, on the subject of India's language and on the treatment that is being meted out to Urdu by those who ought to know better—if, indeed, they do not really know. That article deserves to be read and understood as a bitter reproach by a great literary artist, who feels all the more intensely because he is among those who dedicated all their talents to the service of nationalism, the country and its freedom. It is a justifiable reproach. Freedom was not fought for and won for what is happening today. Communalism has been let loose and one of its casualties is Urdu, which is in effect being sought to be wiped out of national life. The most tragic but lurid proof of this fanaticism is furnished by the Government and Congress leaders of the United Provinces, who have virtually outlawed Urdu and the Persian script and forsaken their obligations to Hindustani itself in favour of Hindi and the Devanagri script. It is a calculated injustice because, as Josh complains with truth, "It seems incredible that Urdu should have been dethroned in U.P., the province which is the home of Urdu, where Urdu has grown and developed more than anywhere else, where every Hindu and every Muslim has imbibed Urdu with the mother's milk".

The grievance is not directed against Hindi or the Devanagri. The grievance is that realities have been deliberately ignored and denied, namely that Urdu is the main language of the province and that it is the language common, along with its script, to both Muslims and Hindus, a large number of whom cannot even read and write Hindi. The grievance is that, instead of nationalising the language in the form of Hindustani written in both scripts, it is being communalised. The grievance is that fanatical prejudices and passions, the evils of which responsible men should have realised, are being allowed, in open defiance of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru themselves, not to speak of the Constitution of the Congress itself, to destroy Indian nationalism for which those very Congressmen have worked and sacrificed under Mahatma Gandhi for over a quarter of a century. It is a grievance shared by many Hindus, too. And we hope that Josh Malihabadi's call for a protest will be fully responded to at the Lucknow Conference.

Frankly Speaking

Birth-Control

Presiding over a Health, Maternity and Child Welfare Conference in Bombay Mrs. Ammu Swaminathan made an outspoken but a necessary appeal to social workers in villages and hospital staffs in towns and cities to educate people on the need for limiting families and the ways of achieving that object. More significant is the fact that the Conference unanimously adopted a resolution that every maternity hospital should be provided with birth control clinics for the benefit of those women who under medical advice require birth-control appliances. There has been too much squeamishness on this subject and we are happy to note that responsible women's conferences refuse to be fettered by it. The real trouble is that the poor, who need wise birth-control most, are ignorant about it or cannot afford the necessary appliances. But appreciable progress will be possible if systematic educative propaganda is carried on and efforts are made to give effect to the resolution mentioned above.

A Valuable Report—

At a press conference on Friday Sir M. Visvesvaraya, President of the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation, made out a strong case for rapid and many-sided industrialisation of the country. The A.I.M.D. itself has for several years past carried on vigorous educative propaganda in this behalf. One of its latest activities is the sending of a delegation to the industrially developed countries of the West to study industries in those countries and make recommendations calculated to help industrialisation in India. The delegation was led by Sir M. Visvesvaraya. The A.I.M.D. has now published the Report of the Delegation, which is a mine of information on various industries that need to be developed in India. The first part of the Report compares the industrial conditions in general in the West and in India, and points out the lessons we may learn from the West. The second part contains 16 separate articles by different members of the delegation who had made a special study of the subjects in which they were interested. Sir M. Visvesvaraya himself writes on iron and steel, automobile and aircraft. The third part contains useful miscellaneous information. Altogether, the Report has compressed in its three hundred pages valuable material not easily accessible to the public. It deserves to be seriously studied by all those actively interested in developing Indian industries.

A Worthy Cause

We heartily commend the appeal, which appeared yesterday in these columns in behalf of the Society for the Rehabilitation of Disabled and Crippled Children, which has been started in Bombay by a number of self-less and public-spirited doctors and workers. It is well-known that infantile paralysis, which attacks sometimes even adults but usually children, is a dread disease. There is yet no known organic remedy except scientific massage, physiotherapy, electrotherapy and the like by which deformity and withering of muscles can be prevented. Unfortunately this type of treatment is not available in the large hospitals. As a result, though the rich may, perhaps, afford specialised treatment in Bombay or elsewhere, the poor have no hope of relief. And for them to be crippled for life is worse than a tragedy. To make good this lack of facilities for all victims of infantile paralysis and especially the poor, the Society has started a Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation Centre with the generous help of a number of donors and of the Government, which has placed a hutment at its disposal. But the Centre in order to establish itself and extend its benefits needs money. To-day it can only manage twenty-six patients while there are many more than twenty-six in Bombay pathetically crying to be rescued from what would virtually be living death. That needs money. And we appeal to the citizens of Bombay to supply it as a matter of social and human obligation.

Jute Duty

Differences between India and Pakistan have so far been confined to problems arising out of migrations across the border in the Punjab and the accession of certain States to either Dominion. The decision of Pakistan to levy an export duty on jute exported from East Bengal to India threatens to provide a fresh cause for dispute. That decision is a clear violation of the standstill agreement between the two Dominions under which there was to be complete freedom in the movements of goods across the frontiers and no import or export duties were to be levied on such goods till March 31, 1948. The Pakistan Government pleads that it is entitled to a share of the duty on jute levied and collected by the Government of India at the port of Calcutta on the ground that Pakistan produces nearly 73 per cent of the raw jute of both the Dominions. There is doubtless some ground for such a claim. But the Government of India, too, can urge similar claims in respect of other imports or exports and the whole question demands continued negotiations before a comprehensive agreement can be arrived at. Owing to various difficulties in the way of such an agreement both parties agreed to a standstill agreement to be in force till March 31, 1948, and it is not fair for Pakistan to violate or circumvent that agreement.

Honour The Agreement

If for any reason Pakistan wishes to modify the agreement it should first come to a different and more comprehensive one with regard to the fiscal policies of the two Dominions. The Government of India has already offered to initiate discussions on that basis. But Pakistan has ignored that offer and has asked for negotiations or arbitration about only one or two items. It is unreasonable to consider the question piecemeal with regard to only one or two duties. It is far worse to violate an existing agreement before it is substituted by another. In the circumstances the Government of India has no alternative but to warn Pakistan that it may have to adopt parallel measures to protect Indian interests. As if anticipating such a warning the Pakistan Government stated that, if an additional duty should be collected at Calcutta, it would, "in the proposed arbitration proceedings claim the whole of that duty", too. We shall not be surprised if the claim is pressed. But there will be no arbitration on such an issue. The proposal of arbitration on the division of revenue from isolated duties was in fact made by Pakistan representatives in the Partition Council but was rightly rejected by it on the ground that export duties levied at Indian ports are legitimate taxation by the Indian Government and as such are neither justiciable nor open to arbitration. The Government of India, however, has considerately suggested that any parallel action it may take will not prejudice negotiations for a comprehensive long-term agreement over the entire field of trade and commerce between the two Dominions. It will be wise for Pakistan to honour the existing standstill agreement and, if it so desires, to begin negotiations at once for a more lasting trade agreement.

MYSORE'S HELP FOR REFUGEES

Arrangements To Settle 5,000 As Agriculturists

BANGALORE, Nov 24. (A.P.I.): A press communique issued by the Mysore Government to-day says: "The Government of Mysore are most anxious to do everything in their power to assist the Government of India and would welcome launching a statewide campaign for the collection of cash contributions gifts in kind, warm clothing and blankets and other materials for the benefit of refugees. The Government have also ordered the opening of a new head of account in all State treasuries as well as branches of the Bank of Mysore for receiving casn contributions from the public".

Mysore Government have already offered to settle 5,000 refugees as agriculturists in Shimoga District giving them virgin land, huts and necessary implements to make a fresh start in life.

A PLEA FOR TOLERANCE

Sir Mirza Ismail Pleads For Ending Bitter Monotony Of Unceasing Recrimination

(BY SIR MIRZA M. ISMAIL).

Politics have long been the curse of India, monopolising the conversational and public utterances equally of our great men and those of lesser distinction, too often stifling intelligent thought of other and more important matters, too often transforming the possibility of useful action into a torrent of futile words, formerly as useless as they now are harmful.

During the past few months our leaders on both sides must have created some new world records in word-output. Over-anxious that their respective Dominions should stand well in the eyes of the world, they hurl charge and counter-charge at one another, in flagrant disregard of what must be generally known to them all, that such inflammatory utterances, whether justified or not, cannot induce that spirit of tolerance and mutual understanding which, particularly to-day, is vital to the welfare of both Dominions. If these leaders can be induced now to refrain from provocative uterances, to substitute tolerance and forbearance for sabre-rattling and impetuosity, and above all, to abstain from unnecessary speech, such restraint on their part will greatly aid this sub-continent in its present troubles.

The partition of India has created throughout the country a new sense of communal separateness, and on both sides a greater hostility. The hasty withdrawal of the British and the division of the armed forces have weakened the ability of both Dominions to control violence. The Panic-stricken flight of millions from one Dominion to the other has meant the loss to each Dominion of a great body of people who were indispensable to its prosperity, and while facing each Dominion with the impossible task of providing adequately and immediately for a host of immigrants, has disrupted the daily life of cities and provinces in both territories. Moreover, the resources of many parts of both Dominions, which formerly were freely exchanged throughout the country as a whole, are now, on account of suspicion, nostility and an absence of that sense of mutual obligation which was natural in an undivided India, locked, as it were, in separate compartments to the detriment of the country as a whole.

IMMENESE PROBLEMS.

The tasks which face our leaders of both Dominions—tasks which must be undertaken simultaneously and at once—call for intelligent action based on mutual respect and goodwill. They are immense problems, and only when tackled in a determined spirit of mutual generosity can there be any hope for their reasonable solution. The fact that they are problems which have been created by the leaders themselves should eclipse any personal satisfaction which these leaders may experience when indulging publicly in mutual recrimination. They have accepted partition, and on that basis their task is now to set their respective Dominions in order and not to threaten, muchless engage in, rash adventure outside these Dominions.

WANTED POLICY OF CO-OPERATION.

In the main, the nature of their tasks is identical. Communal strife must be eradicated. Mass migration must be stopped and, where possible, refugees returned to the places from which they came. It is necessary to repair damage done and to restore law, order and normality in disrupted localities. If a policy of co-operation is pursued by the leaders on both sides all this can be done, and as repatriated people resume their old way of life and their former place in society, each Dominion will be strengthened economically and socially and the fatal idea of the community state will cease to dominate India.

PROBLEM OF REFUGEES.

Great efforts have already been made to cope with the refugee problem, but there is need for far more comprenensive and effective organisation. Genuine administrators would revel in the difficulties of this task, provided they had competent and honest subordinates. There lies much of the trouble. When public affairs and service morality in our country have sunk as low as they have, it ill befits us to pose at international conferences as the apostles of high morality. When we have become so completely intolerant how can we, with any conscience, pose as the apostles of tolerance? How can we pose as the apostles of unity when we are the most disrupted of peoples? A spell of modest quietude would befit our delegates as it would our leaders. As to the refugee problem, there is no doubt that if men of ability and honour were consistently preferred for office, high and low, and in scorn of nepotism and mutual obligation, that problem would be dealt with very much more efficiently and considerately. While those in the process of migration must be protected and cared for, without discrimination or thought of retaliation, the greatest possible effort must be made to diminish migration through clear demonstrations of the will and power to treat minorities decently. Mr. Jinnah has urged Muslims in India to remain there and to play their part in the life of the country. His advice in this respect is sound.

SILENCE OF WISDOM.

Another task which concerns the two Dominions and the States is to speed up their consultations regarding political and economic matters. Here again a spirit of tolerance and mutual understanding is vital. Moreover, there is not a single sphere whether of foreign relationship or of home development, in which an understanding between the two Dominions will fail to be of great advantage to both. As for defence, we had an army second to none. Its destruction has been a calamity, and the present employment of what is left of it is fraught with dangers for us all. The best that could be done now would be to bring the two Dominions' armies and those of the many States into as close a unity of organisation as possible.

No one can fail to recognise the difficulties of these various problems but the well being of our people, the future of our country, and our international reputation all depend on our ability and determination to solve these problems.

Every genuine patriot will still owe his paramount loyalty to India in the old, wider sense. Moreover, farseeing loyalty to the narrower India or to Pakistan will realise that their interests require this wider loyalty on the part of their people. But we need a profound psychological change, away from sectional ways of thought and effort. Our leaders should exert themselves to the utmost to bring about that change, which will not be achieved by charge, counter-charge, and the bitter monotony of unceasing recrimination. Their silence now would be the silence of wisdom.

Stupendous Task Of Rural Reconstruction In India

Dr. Katju's Fervent Plea For Enlightenment Amongst Village Women

CUTTACK, Nov. 23. (A.P.I.): Inaugurating the Biennial Conference of the National Council of Women in India this afternoon, the Governor of Orissa, Dr. Kailash Nath Katju, pleaded for social reformers concentrating on rural reconstruction work.

He said: "the tasks before enlightened India womanhood is simply stupendous. If you want to raise the standard of public health, you must multiply the number of nurses a thousandfold. If you want to dispel the darkness of ignorance you must multiply the number of women teachers again a thousandfold. And above all, you have to go amongst these, your sisters, live amongst them, become one with them, and then you will realise the marvellous depth of yearning and longing, of the love and affection which flows from the eyes, the faces and the voices of the women of the villages of India."

Earlier, after referring to the "just claims" of women to the right of inheritance of their father's property, he drew attention to the consideration that "if social opinion lags behind and is not ripe for such a drastic change in the structure of the Law of Inheritance, then do what you will, the law will be easily circumvented."

The Governor said that the main problem was the problem of the women who lived where India lived, in the villages of India, the real homes of India. He sometimes thought that the magnitude of the task was not realised by many of them born and bred in cities and loving city life. The one man who by intuition went to the root of the problem was Mahatma Gandhi, the Bapu, the Father of the Nation.

Dr. Katju also pleaded for serious consideration of "the plight and miseries of their sisters who are now thronging the vast refugee camps in Northern India."

HEALTH AND EDUCATION IN RURAL INDIA.

Rajkumar Amrit Kaur, Health Minister of the Indian Dominion Government, in a message to the Conference, said that she looked upon health and education as twin sisters. It was impossible to press in any sphere of nation building activities without progress in these two domains.

WOMEN'S HELP IN TACKLING PROBLEMS.

Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay said that India to-day needed concentrated effort on the part of all her citizens to help the State. Women, more than men, could help in tackling a number of social and economic problems, and in lightening the burden pressing heavily on leaders.

Messages were also received from the Acting Governor-General of India, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Lady Mountbatten, Lady Protima Mitter, and the National Council of Negro Women of Washington.

HELP INDIA TO REGAIN HER FULL DIGNITY.

Mrs. Manicklal Premahand, presiding over the Conference, referred to the vast problem of resettling the large number of refugees now flocking in Northern India and said that it called for all the attention that they could spare. Neither the Government alone nor the public by themselves, could cope with the big problem. They must join hands in the big task of rehabilitation of lakhs of people, who had been uprooted from their homes, where they had lived as children of the soil for generations. Their sympathies went to each one of them.

"We must strive to help India to regain her full dignity and status, so that the whole world looks up to India for guidance. The non-violent and peaceful method by which India gained her freedom, have given her definite status in the world comity of nations".

NO RECOGNITION TO E. STATES UNION

Controversy Over Form Of Instrument Of Accession

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24. (A.P.I.): The Premier of Orissa, Mr. Hare Krishna Mahatab, said in an interview to-day that the Eastern States Union had not been recognised by the States Ministry of the Dominion of India as the Union consisted of all the three classes of States.

Mr. Mahatab, who arrived here this afternoon after attending the Provincial Prime Ministers' Conference held in Delhi last week-end, added that the States Ministry had prescribed one form of Instrument of Accession for "A" class States and another for 'B' and 'C' class States.

"The States Ministry is not willing to agree to the position in which the States will enjoy more power than they used to do before August 15", he said, adding: "Some controversies are going on with regard to the form of Instrument of Accession for 'B' and 'C' class States between the States Ministry and the States concerned."

"HERCULES" TO THE RESCUE OF "PANDIT"

COLOMBO, Nov. 24. (Reuter): The tug "Hercules" was to-day speeding to the rescue of the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company vessel "Pandit" (5,305 tons) which yesterday sent a distress signal saying she had gone aground off Trivandrum on the western tip of India.

The 'Hercules' was expected to reach the 'Pandit' early to-morrow.

The Pandit was on the way to Colombo from Bombay.

More Deaths Feared In Food Ship Mishap

TRIVANDRUM, Nov. 24. (A.P.I.): One body was washed ashore this morning near Vallaithurai Beach, the scene of accident last evening when S. S. Pandit dashed against the Pierhead, thus bringing the deathroll to two.

On account of the strong current prevalent at the time of the tragedy, a number of persons are feared to have been washed away. It is feared that some more bodies might be recovered in and around the scene of the accident in the course of the day.

The steamer itself is believed to have suffered only superficial damage. The Customs Officer of the State has arrived here from Alleppey and is conducting investigations.

The persons admitted to hospital are reported to be progressing. Most of them are cases of averted drowning.

SEPARATE ANDHRA PROVINCE

Announcement Expected In Dominion Parliament On Thursday

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 24.

Pandit Nehru's Government shall explain its attitude towards the demand for the creation of linguistic Provinces on Thursday when the non-official resolution on the subject, tabled by Mr. H. V. Pataskar, comes up for discussion before the Dominion Parliament.

The resolution demands the creation of five new Provinces namely, Maharashtra, Karnatak, Andhra, Kerala and Tamilnad. Eighteen amendments have been so far tabled to this resolution. These include from some Hindi fans who would rather call Mahavidarbha instead of Maharashtra and would call Hindi speaking districts of C. P. as Mahakoshal.

DEMAND FOR MOPLASTAN

An amendment is from two Madras Muslim Leaguers, who demand a separate Moplanad comprising of the contiguous areas in the Province of Madras in which Moplas form the majority of the population, together with the islands of Lacadives and Minicoy in the Arabian Sea, which are solely inhabited by Moplas.

The lobby reaction is that the Leaguers such as Haji Sattar Sait still adhere to the two-nation theory and the next step after the creation of Mopianad will likely be the separation from India.

The Government's reactions are still unknown but according to lobbies the Government is likely to accept the amendment relating to the appointment of a Boundary Commission to prepare the data for the consideration of the Government after the new constitution had been introduced in India.

ANDHRA PROVINCE

The creation of a separate Andhra Province, as already reported, stands on a different footing. The Government is likely to indicate its decision during the debate that a separate Andhra Province will be created from 1st Feb. 1948.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

PARIS, November 22: There was a tendency in some political circles here to regard the new Government as a transition Government, which would wittingly or unwittingly prepare the way for General de Gaulle's return to power.—Reuter.

* * *

Decrees, says a Pondicherry report, have been passed granting the status of "Free City" now to all French settlements in India.

What about the question of accession to the Indian Union?

* * *

In his sensational statement prior to his departure for Delhi, Mr. Kazim Razvi, the Hyderabad Majlis leader, is reported vehemently to have criticised the Qaid-e-Azam for having let down the four crores of non-Pakistan Muslims.

It is to be earnestly hoped and prayed that Mr. Razvi doesn't propose to set himself up as the ersatz Qaid-e-Azam of all the four crores.

* * *

"We cannot", says Sheikh Md. Abdullah, "think of referendum unless Kashmir is cleared of the raiders".

Then "they" cannot think of referendum. Therefore, deadlock, calling for a fresh public appeal by Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Khan.

* * *

The Foreign and Political Minister of Patiala characterises a recent statement by the Frontier Province Premier as "astounding and utterly unwarranted."

What really is astounding is that the Patiala Minister obviously doesn't know Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Khan.

* * *

Mr. M. A. Khuhro has offered to take Congress Party members in his Sind Cabinet provided they disown Congress and pledge loyalty to Pakistan.

What should they join instead, the Muslim League?

* * *

Criticising the present Palestine Partition plan, the British delegate pointed out that, in the event of a revolt, British soldiers would die and there would be widows and orphans in Britain not in any other country sitting in the Palestine Committee.

Maybe. But the United States and the Soviet Union would gladly contribute their sympathy and condolences unless the question of their respective quotas was sent for a deadlock to their Foreign Ministers' Conference.

* * *

A member of the Iranian General Staff is stated to have declared that "every inch of Iran's north borders is jealously guarded and short of war, no one will get in.

He is a poor expert if he hasn't learnt that there is another way: bypassing war.

* * *

According to the report of a meeting of the Congress Party in the Dominion Legislature, "a majority of the Party members present were of opinion that the new posts should be termed as Junior or Deputy Minister and not Parliamentary Secretaries."

We trust they don't behave too much like Junior Colleagues.

ERA OF BRITISH IMPERIALISM OVER

NEW YORK, Nov. 24. (Reuter): Britain is "at the end of an era" the London correspondent of the New York "Times" wrote today.

"The power of Britain within the Empire is hardly more than that of an equal among many, at least so far as the Dominions are concerned", the correspondent declared.

He said that Britain's hope of future prosperity rested upon her Colonies in Africa. If India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma and later Malaya took their places alongside Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Ireland as Dominions or Partners of the British Commonwealth, "the Empire will have been transformed, it will not have been destroyed".

NO SEPARATE PEACE TREATY WITHOUT RUSSIA

Marshall Characterises Proposals Of Western Powers As Fantastic

SHACKFORD, LONDON, Nov. 24. (U. P. A.): Secretary of State George Marshall flatly opposed all suggestions for a separate peace with Germany even if the Big Four Council of Foreign Ministers fails again to reach an agreement, it was learned authoritatively.

"Proposals of the Western powers to go ahead with a German peace treaty without Russia are fantastic," officials close to Marshall said. "Such suggestions are unrealistic and wholly inconsistent with the basic objective of American policy—to restore eventually all of Europe as a community of nations. A separate peace would divide Europe forever. Our policy eventually should lead to the re-uniting of Europe as it was known for centuries."

The Big Four opens its latest meeting tomorrow afternoon.

Delegations today held final meetings among themselves to plot strategy and tactics.

Meanwhile, it was learned General Lucius Clay, United States Military Governor in Germany, agrees with Marshall and also opposes any policy which would create a formal break with Russia over Germany at this time.

A Foreign Office spokesman said Bevin would consult with Marshall and Molotov later today.

It was understood the consultations would determine the preliminary arrangements for tomorrow's opening session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

French Foreign Minister Bidault is expected to arrive this afternoon.

Austrian Foreign Minister Karl Gruber arrived here last night.

Radio Moscow said today that the American-British propaganda machine was already predicting failure of the conference because "certain people in British and American are seeking to justify further plans for the formation of a special all-zonal Government."

MOUNTBATTENS IN DELHI

40-Minute Private Talks With Sri Prakash On Landing In Karachi

NEW DELHI, Nov. 24. (A.P.I.): The Governor-General Lord Mountbatten and Lady Mountbatten accompanied by their daughter Pamela returned from the United Kingdom at 10-38 to-night.

ARRIVAL IN KARACHI.

Earl and Countess Mountbatten and personal staff arrived in a York at Mauripur Airfield at 5-30 p.m. to-day from London enroute to New Delhi.

The Governor-General of India and Countess Mountbatten were received by India's High Commissioner in Pakistan, Mr. Sri Prakasa, India's Deputy High Commissioner in Pakistan, Mr. Vishwanathan, Colonel St. John Birnie, Military Secretary to the Governor-General of Pakistan, Group Captain D. W. F. Burnett, Officer Commanding R.A.F. Station Mauripur, Mr. A. Hallaly of the Pakistan Foreign Ministry and Major-General M. Akbar Khan, G.O.C., Sind Area.

HAPPY TIME WITH V. K. MENON.

Earl Mountbatten told the Associated Press of India: "I had a happy and comfortable journey and I am glad to be back. I have nothing to say except that I had a happy and nice time with the members of the Press and the High Commissioner for India, Mr. V. K. Menon".

The Governor-General's York, flying Earl and Countess Mountbatten and party, took off at 7-15 p.m. for New Delhi.

Countess Mountbatten in an interview to the Associated Press of India at the Mauripur Airfield said: "The Royal Wedding was a joyful ceremony and everything went off well".

BRITAIN'S HELP TO SUFFERERS OF DISTURBANCES IN INDIA.

Replying to a question, she said that considerable help, particularly medical and relief supplies, for the sufferers of communal disturbances both in India and Pakistan had been given by people in the United Kingdom and more was forthcoming.

She added: "I had discussions with the Authorities of the British Red Cross Society and with a number of other groups of relief organisations in London".

"On our return trip we spent a night in Malta and had a happy journey", she concluded.

The Governor-General of India, Earl Mountbatten, made anxious enquiries about the Governor-General of Pakistan, Quaid-I-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, and said that he was sorry to have missed him to-day.

MOUNTBATTEN EARLY VISIT TO S. AFRICA UNLIKELY.

Asked whether there was any likelihood of Earl Mountbatten visiting South Africa in connection with the Indo-South African deadlock, Countess Mountbatten replied that there was no possibility of such a visit in the near future.

After chatting with those that had come to receive him at the Airfield the Governor-General of India drew Mr. Sri Prakasa, India's High Commissioner in Pakistan, aside and walked down with him for a furlong from the aircraft on the Tarmac and was seen engaged in cnversation with him for about 40 miuutes.

Socialise Health Services

RANI LAXMIBAI RAJWADE'S PLEA AT MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CONFERENCE

BOMBAY, Monday.

"The medical profession is the noblest profession in the world. Today, the profession has deteriorated into a trade with the result that debility and disease is rampant both in the city and the country and superb, vital and robust health has become something rare, extremely rare", said Rani Laxmibai Rajwade, in the course of her presidential speech at the Health Maternity and Child Welfare Conference which concluded its three-day session at R. M. Bhat High School, Parel, this evening.

The conference was attended by a large number of women delegates, members and visitors. The walls of the auditorium in the R. M. Bhat School were decorated with placards graphically portraying the awful health conditions obtaining in the country. The proceedings of the conference began with a speech by Mrs. Vimal Ranadive, President of the Parel branch of the Bombay branch of the All-India Women's Conference, who said the last day's session of the Conference was held in Parel with a view to give the women of the area an opportunity to take part in the work and profit by the discussion on matters of health, a matter of vital importance to both the present and the coming generation.

FACTORS FOR MAINTAINING HEALTH

Health, observed Rani Laxmibai Rajwade, meant more than mere freedom from disease. It meant sound physical constitution and mental balance. This depended on a number of factors, not the least important of which was proper and sufficient diet.

The future of the country depended absolutely on the physical soundness, strength and stamina of her citizens. Now that the country had happily been rid of the alien rule, the Government could not pay too much attention to the health of its citizens, particularly of the children who would become the citizens of tomorrow.

Doctors', said the president, should not be permitted any kind of private practice. The State should pay them salary sufficient to maintain their families and educate their children.

SOCIALISE HEALTH SERVICES

Rani Laxmibai pleaded for the establishment everywhere of birth-control, anti-natal and post-natal clinics and maternity homes so that the health of women before, during and after child-birth could be safeguarded. Public health was an all-important matter and money must somehow or the other be found for raising and maintaining it at a high level. If the Government was apathetic or the response from private charity was meagre, the entire structure of society should be changed and health services should be socialised.

BHORE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

Referring to the recommendations of the Bhore Committee Report the President remarked that its recommendations though good, were spread over a number of years. Improvement of the health of the people of this country was too vital a matter to brook delay and therefore everything possible should be done to translate those recommendations with the least possible delay.

Earlier Shrimati Manorama Chafekar read messages from national leaders including Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit, and Sjt. B. G. Kher.

PROTECTION OF HEALTH

Miss Kapila Khandwalla next read a memorandum on planning for protection of health as a national welfare measure on behalf of the Bombay branch of the All-India Women's Conference. The memorandum described the alarmingly high death-rate and the frightfully low average life span in our country, the inadequacy in the matter of hospitals, the dearth of doctors, dentists and midwives, the appalling health and house problems facing the country and recommended the adoption and implementation of the necessary preventive and curative measures to achieve the goal of vital health for the millions of India in whom lay the hopes of our ancient country with her newly won freedom.

IMPROVE HEALTH OF LABOURERS

Mr. N. M. Joshi, in a frank and forthright speech made an eloquent plea for improvement in the conditions of the industrial workers and rural labourers of our country. They should be housed in clean and sanitary dwellings. The lives of our labourers were more important than industrial production or agriculture produce. Indeed the latter depended on the health and stamina of the former.

PLEA FOR SOCIAL SERVICE

Dr. Mhaskar appealed to educated women to spend a part of their leisure in doing social service in their neighbourhood and educate the women of the poorer classes in regard to conditions which made for health and wean them away from practices which brought sickness and death.

The conference passed a number of resolutions on various subjects including housing and health insurance.

Pilgrimage To Nankana Sahib

NEW DELHI, Nov. 24. (A.P.I.): At the instance of prominent Sikh leaders, the Government of India recently inquired of the Government of Pakistan whether arrangements could be made for the safe passage of pilgrims to Nankana Sahib, the holiest of the Sikh shrines, for the celebrations of Guru Nanak's birthday on the 27th and 28th November. The Government of Pakistan replied that, in view of the present state of affairs both in East and West Punjab, it would be quite impossible for the West Punjab Government, with their existing resources, to make arrangements for the safe passage of Sikh pilgrims t oNankana Sahib from East Punjab. They also pointed out that any organised move of Sikhs at this stage would seriously hold up the evacuation of refugees across the border.

The East Punjab Government, while recognising that it would be difficult, in the present conditions, to arrange for the safe passage of any large number of pilgrims, felt that it would cause resentment to the Sikh community if at least a limited number of pilgrims from East Punjab were not permitted to proceed to Nankana Sahib. They accordingly suggested that ten lorry loads of pilgrims might be allowed to proceed with adequate escort. The Government of India accepted this proposal and put it to the Pakistan Government.

W. PUNJAB GOVT.'S REPLY.

The Government have replied that the state of public feeling in West Punjab is such that the arrival of even a limited number of Sikhs for any purpose would cause great excitement and resentment. Particularly if they were accompanied by non-Muslim troops. They further think that there would be a great danger of attacks on other non-Muslims still in West Punjab. The result would, in any case, be a deterioration in the relations between East and West Punjab.

The Government of India, while fully recognising the strength of Sikh sentiment on the subject, feel bound, in the circumstances stated by the Pakistan Government, to appeal to Sikhs from East Punjab not to make a pilgrimage to Nankana Sahib this year. They earnestly hope that this appeal will be followed. They have every confidence that conditions in future years will be such as to allow Sikhs to make their traditional pilgrimage to this holy shrine.

RIGHT TO OWN RELIGIOUS PLACES.

AMRITSAR, Nov. 24. (A.P.I.): The Maharaja of Patiala, at a meeting to-night, said that the land which contained their religious places and shrines and for which Hindus and Sikhs had shed their blood would always be theirs and could not go into the hands of others. The present situation was only a phase of politics. He stressed the need for unity-unity in the Panthic ranks and unity with Hindus—and appealed to the people to give full support to their Government.

Sardar Bhagsingh, General Secretary of the Panthic Darbar, announced that master Tara Singh and Giani Kartar Singh had joined the Panthic Darbar.

PATIALA'S APPEAL TO STRENGTHEN GOVT.

AMRITSAR, Nov. 24. (A.P.I.): The Maharaja of Patiala, speaking at a reception here to-night said that it was their duty to strengthen the hands of the Indian Government by lending it all possible support. He regretted that he had not been able to do all that he wanted to do for his people. The Maharaja asked the Hindus and Sikhs to help the Government in raising the prestige of their country in the eyes of other nations of the world.

ACCESSION OR PLEBISCITE

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 24.—"The Minority which wield the influence and power in Hyderabad is prepared to compromise. The Majority should also climb down," said Syed Kazim Razvi, leader, Itehad ul Muslimin, in a statement. He said there were two and half lakhs of Mussalmans behind him, who did not want to be under India or subordinate to Pakistan. If they failed to get acceptance of the Draft Agreement brought by the Hyderabad Delegation, and India does not respect "our independence all we can do is to learn how to die like men."

NIZAM'S DEMANDS

Under the Draft Agreement the Nizam demands right to appoint diplomats in the Commonwealth countries notably Britain and Pakistan, right to purchase arms from abroad, right to remain neutral in the event of a war between India and Pakistan.

The India Government's reply is a definite 'No' to all these demands. Differences also exist in respect of the arbitration clause. Both parties agree to refer to an Arbitration Board all differences that might arise between them. The Hyderabad Delegation insists on a rider that the interpretation of agreement should also be subject of arbitration.

The Government of India's attitude is summed up as follows: It still is prepared to honour the draft agreement which the Chattari Delegation negotiated. In the alternative it shall insist on the immediate accession of Hyderabad into the Indian Union or Plebiscite within a definite time limit. Failure to reach an agreement on either of the two alternatives would leave India with no option but to apply economic sanctions and force the issue by other means open to it.

The chances for agreement, however, are not bright. One pro-Hyderabad local paper adds: "Despite the time the negotiations have taken chances of their success do not seem to have improved proportionately." The negotiations commence tomorrow.

"ITTEHAD" LEADER LEAVES FOR HYDERABAD

NEW DELHI, Nov. 24 (API).—The Hyderabad Delegation led by Nawab Moin Nawaz Jung is meeting the States Ministry Secretary, Mr. V. P. Menon tomorrow (Tuesday) morning for final talks, it is understood.

The delegation is expected to meet the Governor-General, Lord Mountbatten, tomorrow afternoon.

According to informed quarters the preliminary talks which the delegation had had with the States Ministry during the current series and the new draft agreement which the delegation had brought with them are not indicative of any solution being reached. The protracted negotiations, it is expected, will formally end tomorrow.

Syed Kasim Razvi, President of the Ittehad-ul-Musleemeen of Hyderabad who arrived here on his own initiative and interviewed the Minister for States, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, has returned to the State.

PARALYSED FRANCE CONFRONTS SCHUMAN

PARIS, Nov. 24 (Reuter).—France tonight faced a general paralysis of industries, communications and transport, as dockers at one big port after another came out to join the strikers in key industries and services.

M. Robert Schuman's Cabinet formed at midnight was confronted with this tremendous task as soon as it assumed office.

The Ministers—nine popular Republicans, six Socialists, four Radicals and one Independent Conservative—met this evening.

The General Confederation of Labour had sent an urgent request earlier in the day for an interview with France's new "austerity" Premier.

PARIS, Nov. 23 (Reuter).—The formation of the new French Cabinet was officially announced.

M. George Bidault remains Foreign Minister.

The New Cabinet

Other Ministers in M. Schuman's Cabinet are:

Armed Forces—M. Pierre Henri Tietgen (Popular Republican);

Labour—M. Dadniel Mayer (Socialist); Finance and Economic Affairs—M Rene Mayer (Radical);

Public Works—M. Christian Pineau (Socialist);

Justice—M. Andre Marie (Radical); Reconstruction—Rene Coty (Independent Conservative);

Colonies—M. Paul Coste Floret (Popular Republican).

National Education—M. Marcel Naegelen (Socialist),

Interior—M. Jules Moch (Socialist); Industrial Production—M. Robert Lacoste (Socialist);

Ex-Servicemen M. Francois Mitterand (Radical);

Public Health and Population—Madame Poinso-Chapuis (Popular Republican);

Agriculture—Mr. Pierre Pelmlin (Popular Republican);

Secretary of State attached to Premier's Office M. Pierre Abelin (Popular Republican);

Secretary of State for War—M. Paul Bechard (Socialist);

Secretary of State for Navy—M. Johannes Pierre Dupraz (Popular Republican);

Secretary of State for Air—M. Andre Maroselli (Radical);

Secretary of State for German Affairs—M. Pierre Schleiter (Popular Republican).

In addition to the Premier and M. Bidault, both Popular Republicans, the M. R. P. group has seven representatives in the Cabinet, the Socialists have six representatives, the Radicals four and the Independent Conservatives one.

"SHOOT-TO-HIT" ORDER ISSUED IN DELHI CITY

Curfew To Last For Indefinite Period; More Stabbing Incidents

NEW DELHI, Nov. 24. (A.P.I.): The District Magistrate of Delhi has promulgated certain orders in view of the disturbed conditions prevailing in the city of Delhi.

Under Section 5 of the Punjab Disturbed Areas Act all Magistrates and Police Officers of, or above, the rank of an Assistant Sub-Inspector have been empowered to open fire if the situation demanded that step.

The public has been warned that in an emergency the officers have been instructed to shoot at the miscreants and not in the air.

Under Section 73 of the Punjab Public Safety Act an order has been issued prohibiting the assembly of five or more persons in a public place and carrying of firearms, lathis and other weapons of offence. This order will be in force for one month in areas under the jurisdiction of Delhi Municipality and the Port Notified Area.

Eighteen new Special Magistrates have been appointed in Delhi today for a period of fifteen days.

Curfew in all the four areas, where it was imposed, will be relaxed at 7 a.m. on Tuesday morning instead of 8 a.m. and the hours of curfew will remain from 6 p.m. to 7 a.m. till further notice.

A few incidents of stabbing, three of them proving fatal, were reported from Daryaganj and Hauz Qazi areas today.

Military and police patrol continues.

7 DAYS' CURFEW IN BARODA

BARODA, Nov. 24.

Three persons were killed and about 50 others received injuries when a hand grenade is reported to have been thrown on a crowd in front of a "tabut" in Nawapura area in the city last night. The "tabut" was being taken out in procession on the eve of the Moharram festival.

The police arrived on the scene and dispersed the crowd. The injured have been admitted to hospital.

The condition of one of the injured in last nights incident admitted in Sayaji General Hospital is reported to be serious.

No arrests have been made so far.

One more of the injured, whose condition was reported to be serious earlier, succumbed in hospital, brinaing the total number of dead in last night's incident to four.

The bodies were carried in procession under strong police and military escort for the funeral this evening.

Armed police are patrolling the streets. The situation is reported to be quiet.

Curfew has been imposed in Baroda City from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. for seven days from today. Armed police have been drafted to enforce the curfew throughout the city.

CLASH IN MAHE

CALCUT, Nov. 24. (A.P.I.): An "Ekadashi" procession taken out by Sree Krishna Bhajana Samithy of Mahe was attacked yesterday by a crowd in the vicinity of a Mosque, according to information received here. Three persons are reported to have been injured.

DACOITS ACTIVE NEAR KARACHI

KARACHI, Nov. 24. (A.P.I.): A gang of ten armed dacoits is reported to have killed a villager and looted property worth about rupees 20,000 from the village of Jhernek, a suburb of Karachi, during the week-end.

SHOOTING OUTRAGE AT RANAGHAT

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24. (A.P.I.): Two English medical missionaries were the victims of a shooting outrage by an unknown gunman at Ranaghat, 45 miles from Calcutta, on Saturday. They were Dr. M. A. Hatt, a forty-year-old doctor and Sister Perceval. With a Russian medical missionary and another nurse, Sister Law, they were attacked when they had just finished dinner at the mission station.

The gunman fired from the verandah and killed Dr. Hatt instantaneously. He then fired at Sister Perceval and Sister Law. The Russian doctor dropped to the floor when the shooting started and escaped without injury. Miss Perceval subsequently died and Sister Law was seriously injured.

Dr. Hatt has been about fourteen years in India and Sister Law, about five years. Both of them visited England recently on leave.

NO "CURFEW" IN BOMBAY

We regret that in our issue of Monday, November 24, 1947, a telegraphic report of the imposition of curfew in the city of Delhi, following some cases of stabbing there, was inadvertantly published in such a manner as to suggest that the curfew had been imposed in this city. It must be stated that there have been no cases of stabbing in Bombay during the last few days and no curfew has been imposed anywhere in the city.

SUDDEN FLARE-UP IN MIRPUR SECTION

Indian Advance On Kotli Front Slows Down; Battle For A Bridge

NEW DELHI, Nov. 24 (API).—"Except for intense patrol activity there has been no change in the situation in the Uri, Poonch and Kotli areas in the past 24 hours," states a 'communique issued tonight by the Defence Ministry.

"A large number of road blocks on the Jehangar-Kotli Road, sniping by raiders and the difficult terrain have slowed down our progress.

"Royal Indian Air Force planes continued operations in support of our ground forces."

BATTLE FOR BRIDGE

JAMMU, Nov. 24 (API).—Under fire cover from armoured cars, Indian infantry are edging forward towards a hundred feet long ban bridge over a ravine six miles from Kotli. Indian forces need this bridge to raise the thirty-day-old siege of the Jammu and Kashmir forces garrison at Kotli, says the API special correspondent.

There is no diversion by which the beleagured garrison can be approached. Raiders and insurgents have "pick and shovel squads" working on the concrete structure trying to weaken or destroy it from commanding and defensible position in the hills on both sides of the road, which is no more than a wagon trail, the enemy are resisting the advance with mortar, machine gun, and small arms fire. Although the enemy are taking heavy punishment in casualties, there is as yet no sign of a general crack up in their lines. Indian troops had to clear 47 road blocks along one fifteen-mile stretch of road.

RAIDERS' TACTICS

Reports from other sectors of the Jammu and Kashmir front confirm the military impression that there are likely to be more infantry slogging matches before the expulsion of the last invader from the State territory. Although avoiding frontal attacks and set-piece engagements in which they would hardly be able to stand up to the hard-hitting Indian Army units, the tribesmen and insurgents are sometimes defiant and aggressive. A force of 400 last night came in on the tail of an Indian patrol which had been "feeling" the country west of Uri. The patrol getting inside the defensive perimeter just in time turned round and hit back, inflicting 100 casualties on the invaders.

SUDDEN FLARE-UP

Twenty-five pounder guns have been used in this sector. Meanwhile a sudden flare up has been reported in the area between Bhimbar and Akhnur, South-East of Mirpur. R.I.A.F. reconnaissance reported fifty villages gutted by fire and many refugees moving eastwards into Akhnur District adjoining Jammu province on the North-West.

VOLUNTEERS FOR KASHMIR

LONDON, Nov. 24 (Reuter).—The launching of an appeal to all Muslim youths in the Dominion of India to form a volunteer corps to fight for the freedom of Kashmir will be discussed at a convention next month of Muslim students in Britain from that Dominion. The students, who are at different British Universities, have decided to hold the convention to discuss the problems of the Muslim minorities in the Indian Union and in Indian States.

Mr. Rafiq Karari, Muslim President of the London Majlis, who organised the Convention, told 'Reuter' today that its main object was "to pledge our loyalty to the Indian Union Government." The London Majlis, in conjunction with the Federation of Indian Students in the British Isles and Europe, will hold a reception in honour of Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, the Indian High Commissioner in London, on December 5 at the London School of Oriental Studies.

The Minister for Commonwealth Relations, Mr. P. J. Noel-Baker, will preside and the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, has promised to attend.

RELIEF TO KASHMIR

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 23 (API).—The hope that Kashmir will emerge victorious in the end from her present trials and Kashmiris will yet play an important part in the future framing of our Constitution, was expressed by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in a message read out at a public meeting on Saturday evening to discuss relief measures for people in Kashmir.

Characterising the invasion of Kashmir as "an outrage" upon that country, Sir Tej observed that it had been actually helped and encouraged by certain politicians in Pakistan who had departed from the rule of conduct which ought to govern the neighbours.

NATIONAL DAY OF PRAYER IN CEYLON

As Mark Of Inauguration Of New Constitution

COLOMBO, Nov. 24. (Reuter): All religious communities in Ceylon observed today as a National Day of prayer in preparation for the Official Inauguration tomorrow of Ceylon's new "Near Dominion" Constitution, when Sir Henry Monch Mason Moore, the Governor, will address a Joint Session of the House of Representatives and Senate. The Governor and Mr. D. S. Senanayake, the Prime Minister, with other Ministers and members of Parliament attended services today in their respective Houses of Workship, while prayers were being offered in Buddhist and Hindu temples and Christian churches as well as other religious communities.

D. F. KARAKA:

Off My Chest

The full facts about Kashmir have not yet been assimilated by the general public, nor have we analysed the implication of that test case which has clarified much for India and more for the Indian ruling princes.

It is now proved beyond any question of doubt that no Indian State within the geographical unit of India or Pakistan can exist as an independent sovereign unit.

The last to hold out as a sovereign state is Hyderabad, whose Nizam appears destined to learn his lesson the hard way. Already, according to a statement of Sheikh Abdullah, H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir is reported to have told Sheikh Abdullah that he (the Maharaja) does not wish to rule by the sword and that if his people tell him to quit the throne, the Maharaja will yield to the people's wishes.

This is an odd follow-on to the days when the Kashmir ruler was so ill-advised as to arrest a man like Pandit Nehru. It appears now that H.H. of Kashmir has learnt his lesson in time and maybe he will continue as he is now—a titular figurehead.

The Nizam of Hyderabad has not learnt anything from the Kashmir lesson. Events will, however, do more than counsel has done.

Meanwhile, there are off and on in this city a few foreign gun-runners who appear to have escaped the attention of our administrations. They wear smart clothes and dine and wine in great style. They are admitted into some smart Indian homes and are received in good Indian society. They talk far too big, however, and our naive people believe much of what they say. In a free India, we need a Crime Branch which should not miss people like this.

Government would do well to keep a sharp look-out for these common crooks who masquerade as Socialites.

No Colonialism But Equality

Tsiang On The New Spirit In Asian Countries; Stresses Era Of Industrial Revolution

MANILA (Philippines), Nov. 24. (Reuter): The nations understand that "prosperity and misery are contagious", Mr. T. F. Tsiang declared in Baguio today opening the Second Plenary Session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.

Among nations attending the meeting were India, China, Great Britain, Soviet Russia, the United States, Siam the Netherlands, Australia, France and the Philippines.

Mr. Tsiang, Chairman of the Chinese Delegation, added: "No nation can gain from another nation's misery. Every nation profits by the prosperity of every other nation".

All Asian and Far Eastern peoples now entering on an industrial revolution, he declared, were favoured by two circumstances—the greatly accumulated fund of scientific and technical knowledge and "understanding by all nations that their fates are grossly linked".

"Nineteenth century Colonialism is dead", Mr. Tsiang stated referring to the independence of the Philippines and India as proof of a new spirit in the world.

"Twentieth century co-operation is based on the sovereign equality of nations. Let us do our work in the spirit of mutual trust".

Burma's Recognition To Indonesian Republic

BATAVIA, Nov. 24. (Reuter): The Government of Burma has given 'de facto' recognition to the Government of the Indonesian Republic, the Indonesian Radio from Jogjakarta, Republican capital in the interior of Java, announced to-day.

Mohammed Natsirgn, Republican Minister of Information in the former Sjahrir Cabinet, will shortly be appointed Indonesian representative in Pakistan, according to to-day's "Berita Indonesa", Republican daily in Batavia.

SUPPRESSION OF COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN CHINA

Army Commanders To Be Entrusted With Task In Allotted Areas

Today's civil war news was that China will be divided into special areas allotted to leading army commanders to facilitate suppression of Communist activities South of the Great Wall, according to a Government decision reported in the Chinese Press in Nanking.

Under the new plan General Pai Chunghsi, Minister of national defence, will be responsible for the security of the six Central China provinces of Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi, Honan, Anhwei, and Shensi.

General Chen Cheng, Chief of Staff and Commander-in-Chief in Manchuria, will be entrusted with the safety of the entire Northeast (Manchuria) with headquarters in Mukden and will have General Lo Cho Ying former Governor of Kuangtung and veteran of the Burma Campaign, as his Deputy.

Security of all North China will be entrusted to General Li Tsung Jen, present Director of Generalissimo, Chiang Kaishek's Headquarters in north China. And will have his headquarters in Peiping General Yemhsinam, Governor of Shansi, as his deputy. General Changchichung, Director of Chiang Kai Shek's Headquarters in Sinkiang Province, will be responsible for the safety of China's Vast Northwest, including Shensi, Kansu, Ninghsian, and Chinghai provinces, with General Mahungkwe, Governor of Ninghsia, as his deputy.

KUOMINTANG MEMBERS SCORE

SHANGHAI, Nov. 24, (Reuter): The Chinese Government in Nanking was today revising plans for the next stage of China's first nationwide democratic elections, balloting for 773 members of the Legislative Yuan on December 21, to 23, as votes were being counted in the polling of the past three days for the country's 2,290 Delegates to the National Assembly. Although final results of the Assembly elections will not be known until the end of the month, Chinese Press reports agreed that Kuomintang members probably scored a sweeping victory in all constituencies they contested. A wrangle was said to have developed among the three political Groups Contesting the Council elections, Kuomintang, Young China and the Democratic Socialist parties over nominations.

The Young China party presented a list of 120 candidates for the Legislative Yuan, but the Democratic Socialists, permitted a smaller roster, were reported to be holding out for at least the equal number of their rival minority party. Under the new Constitution to be enforced on Christmas Day, Legislative Yuan members will hold office for three years, and will decide on Legislative, Budgetary, State and other important matters affecting Home and Foreign Policies of the Government.

R

FOR PROFITEERING in Relief Nibs, Abidbhai Abdul Hussein was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 75/- or to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

For profiteering in Hardcoke, Hariprasad Bhaika was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150/- or to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment.

For profiteering in Gramophone needles and for failure to display price list: Devidas Vaghaji Patel and Kanji Vaghaji Patel were convicted. Both the accused were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 300/- or to suffer four weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

R

MAWA AND SWEETMEAT LICENCES

The period of validity of the licences issued by Government of Bombay for the year 1946-47 for sale of mawa and sweetmeats prepared from imported mawa is due to expire on November 30, 1947. All mawa and sweetmeat licence holders are informed that they should tender their old licences at the office of the Milk Commissioner, Old Wellington Cinema Building, Opposite Metro Cinema, Dhobi Talao, Bombay, for renewal during the office hours on any of the week days between December 1 and 7, 1947, (both days inclusive). The old licences should be accompanied with a renewal fee of Re. 1/- for each such renewal.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Retrenchment In Pakistan Services

Sir,—Moves are afoot in Pakistan to carry out large-scale retrenchment in all the Central Services of Pakistan, particularly on the railways. The indecent haste with which the partition of India was carried out left no time either to India or to Pakistan to assess their future needs or personnel. Central Government servants working in the secretariat at Delhi, P. and T. workers, railway workers, army clerks, A.G.C.R. staff, Survey staff, workers of the Central Board of Revenue were all presented with an election statement and asked to signify their option either for Pakistan or for India.

The League minded officers and clerks started a whispering campaign asking every Muslim to opt for Pakistan. Those who had deep love for India and who were sober enough to feel that their place was in the land of their births were dubbed traitors. Needless to say that there was a mad rush of Muslim employees for Pakistan although many of them felt a violent wrench at having to leave their lovely country, friends and relatives.

With the coming in of the first two or three train-loads of employees to Karachi, it became obvious to those who were observant enough that a very large number would be what is called "Surplus staff" in secretarial parlance. Still the Pakistan Government had not the courage to own up the blunder it had committed in issuing a general invitation to all Muslim employees to come to the promised land. Hundreds have been killed and wounded in the attacks on trains and thousands have lost all their house-hold goods in the trains which were burnt.

The overcrowding in Karachi has led to a sudden rise in prices and in lack of living space. At the present moment thousands of Government employees are housed in dirty tents with damp, 'Kucha' floors to sleep upon. The offices of the Central Government exhibit rows upon rows of sleeping peons, dozing clerks and idle officers all awaiting retrenchment. The move for retrenchment was being kept a dead secret but it has leaked out. Anyone with his eyes and ears open could have seen from the very beginning that it was beyond the financial capacity of Pakistan to go on paying salaries to staff for whom it could find no work. But the better thing would have been to announce its intention and rectify its mistake at an earlier stage.

Now the category of employees most seriously affected is that of railway workers who are far in excess of the curtailed requirements of Pakistan which has been left with a skeleton railway service. A decision has been taken to retrench railway workers in thousands. Even all those who have reached Pakistan cannot be retained but the fates of those who are now stuck in India is going to be worse. For one thing there is absolute indifference if not actual hostility among Pakistan inhabitants, men and officers towards Minority Province Muslims. Secondly the five million refugees from E. Punjab and India have become such a headache to Pakistan that the needs of others are just forgotten.

Those coming now India as a result of having opted for Pakistan must ponder over these facts. It would be much better for them either to revise their option or in the event of retrenchment in India to face unemployment in familiar environments. Here they will only starve and beg and get lost among the millions of uprooted aliens wandering about in search of bread. I can suggest no way out of the serious quandry in which thousands of Muslim workmen have been placed by the short-sighted policy of the League. But the working class organisations in India may perhaps take some measures to stop this mad exodus of workers from India and save them from the utter ruin and humiliations which awaits them here.—Yours, etc.

MOHD. YASIN.

Karachi

"Cartridges By Tons"

Sir,—With reference to the news-item appearing on front page in your upcountry issue of 19th Oct. 1947 regarding the arrest of Mohammed Ismail Cutchi cloth merchant and discovery of 25 bags of cartridges etc., I have to state that this is entirely false. These so-called cartridges were empty-shells bought at a public auction at the Salvage Sub-Depot, Jubbulpore, not only by this Cutch merchant but by many others including some non-Muslims.

The apparently malicious manner in which false information was given to the Police which led to the search of the premises of this merchant was publicly condemned and the newspaper report denied by the Deputy Commissioner Jubbulpore Khan Saheb Kerawala at a public meeting held at the Town Hall Jubbulpore on the 22nd October 1947. It is, indeed regrettable that this denial was not published by any of the local or upcountry papers. And what is more highly exaggerated and quite often tendentious reports are sent out by certain news-agencies and correspondents which only tend to exacerbate an already explosive situation. One such instance may be cited. During the recent searches of Muslim houses in Sadar Bazar, Jubbulpore, the report appeared in many papers including the "Chronicle" that a large quantity or arms, ammunitions and all sorts of other deadly weapons were discovered. It is an open secret here that no arms or ammunition were ever found and the only "deadly weapons" the police quite unwittingly took away even from respectable people were little pen-knives and other household appliances.

In the name of fairplay justice and truth, therefore, I appeal to you, Sir to publish these denials in a prominent place in your columns—Yours, etc.

A. T. A. MALIK

JUBBULPORE

Maharashtra University

Sir,—In the Maharashtra University Bill as it is framed today, it is proposed to place the three Konkan Districts of Ratnagiri, Kolaba and Thana under the jurisdiction of the Maharashtra University This proposal is absolutely unsound. These three Konkan Districts are naturally connected with Bombay as there hub-centre and they should be kept within the jurisdiction of the Bombay University. The following considerations, among others, would show how the Bombay University and not Maharashtra University should be the university for these three districts.

Firstly, students and colleges from these three districts will find Bombay as their nearest and most natural seat of the University. Bombay is within easy reach of these districts in point of communications, while Poona, the proposed seat of the Maharashtra University, is not so. It will be very awkward, inconvenient and expensive particularly to Ratnagiri district students to travel to and from Poona.

Secondly, Bombay is the economic centre of these districts. It is Bombay where the fathers, guardians and relatives of the majority of students from these districts earn their livelihood; and it is to Bombay that the student generation will be mainly looking for their own livelihood in course of time. Thus geographically and economically these three districts are in a broad sense "suburban districts" of Bombay, and it would be unwise to detach them from Bombay.

Thirdly, the argument, reported to have been made by the Premier of Bombay in the Assembly, that because these three districts are Marathi-speaking, they should necessarily come under the jurisdiction of the Maharashtra University is, I must say, with the greatest reverence for our beloved and eminent Premier, fallacious. Does he want to suggest that Bombay is a non-Marathi-speaking area? Does he want to suggest that Marathi would not be kept as an optional medium of instruction at least beside English and Hindi in the Bombay University? I hope no such suggestion is meant for after all, in spite of its cosmopolitan nature, Bombay is "geographically culturally, economically, historically and ethnically" a part and parcel of Maharashtra, with Marathi as the lingua franca. So Marathi as a medium of instruction will have to be kept in the Bombay University. Why not then put the three districts of Ratnagiri, Kolaba and Thana under the jurisdiction of the Bombay University to which they rightfully belong? Will the Select Committee rectify the wrong?

Now is the time for the people in these three districts to act unitedly and energetically and get the wrong righted while the Maharashtra University Bill is in the Committee stage. Would the members of the Bombay legislatures representing these three districts take necessary action in this matter?—Yours, etc.

(Prof.) S. V. DIXIT.

Lingaraj College, Belgaum.

Put It To The People

Sir,—The Mahatma considers it is criminal to have any controls. But the power-that-be are probably taking a different view. What is the best solution to the problem? All are agreed that when deciding questions of such vital importance, affecting the day to day life of the people, the latter must decide the issue. Why not apply the principle in practice to the control controversy?

A reference to the people of the Indian Union in the form of a questionnaire will get the verdict of the people in less than two months. All of us know that complicated details of the assets, etc., of the Government of India before partition were secured from all parts of India in less than this period, and it should not, therefore, be difficult to get the questionnaire filled by all ration card holders throughout the Indian Union through the respective rationing offices. Instructions can be issued to the rationing offices concerned to see that the majority views are properly recorded in the questionnaire in the case of family cards.

The Provinces may be requested to make arrangements to get the questionnaire completed and submit the results to the Food Ministry by a specific date. I think that by the method the decision taken by Government will have the backing of the people whom they represent.—Yours, etc.

P. B. VISWANATH.

Arrest Of Civilian Air-Crew

Sir,—Referring to an A.P.I. message published in your paper of 28th October and the subsequent letter of 'A National of India' published in your paper of 30th October, the following are some more facts which have come to my knowledge.

The aircraft was a chartered aircraft belonging to the Air Services of India. There was no question of 'landing without permission' as the aircraft got its clearance and permission to land from Delhi Area Control, D. G. C. A. and also had the takeoff clearance from Brigadier (as Meerut is a military field) at Meerut! ! The crew consisted of S/Ldr issacs, Captain S/Ldr Amber (ex R.I.A.F.), co-pilot; Mr. Amana, radio officer; and Mr. Bhurekhan, steward. S/L Amber and Mr Amana are Christians while Bhurekhan is Muslim.

The S. P. at Meerut was very rude to the Indian crew. Then while the District Magistrate allowed the European captain to remain in a hotel in close arrest he put the Indian crew in stinking cell. All their belongings were taken away including cigarettes personal rings, kerchiefs, etc.

It was only with the help of Mr. Banerjee, the advocate, that they were allowed bail after 5 hours in that hell.

The public has a right to know why this discrimination between the European pilot and the rest of the crew—Indian? Were not all the members of the crew to be treated the same? Is the U. P. Police "still" allowed to maltreat any honest civilian? Mind you, S/L Amber (co-pilot) was holding a King's Commission in the R. I. A. F. and was a senior officer (equivalent to Major) just a few months back.

I hope the U. P. Government will call for an immediate inquiry into the conduct of these police officers who treated the Indian civil pilot and the Indian crew as if they were criminals of worst degree.—Yours, etc.

'ANOTHER NATIONAL OF INDIA'.

How To Meet The Emergency

Sir—Everybody talks of the National Emergency. The latest public speech of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has disturbed the people of India not inconsiderably. The question of questions is what we are going to do to meet this emergency? Is our Government only relying on the Government machinery? Is it not going to harness the inexhaustible power that lies almost dormant in our country?

Many of our Provincial Governments have been Congress Governments for a long time. What have they done to strengthen the masses to enable them to stand behind the Government in external and internal disasters such as the one we witness today? Does the Government still wish to make the same fatal mistake which compelled us to be a party to the partition of India on the lines which have the seeds of another global war in them?

If the Government of India and the Provincial Governments really tackle the entire problem in a statesmanlike manner, then India can not only withstand and repulse the inroads of brigands but can become the Messenger of Peace and Goodwill to the entire world. But this depends upon how the Government treats and how far it takes into its confidence the common man.—Yours, etc.

G. V. KOTHARI,
P. V. KALE,
T. K. MENON,
T. K. R. MENON.

Robert Money School

Sir,—The Church Missionary Society is hoping to open a Technical Department with a view to implementing a resolution issued last year by the Government of Bombay, Educational Department. The following extract is taken from the resolution:

"The Matriculation examination, as organised at present, does not meet the need of all classes of students particularly those who do not want to proceed to a higher University.

"Within the resources available, Government will give preference to the needs of industrial, technical and vocational education. The programme for expansion in this sphere hitherto worked out is very limited. Government proposes to re-examine the whole question quickly, to ensure that every district has at least one well-organised Industrial and Technical School."

Further, the Technincal Department of the Robert Money School will be controlled by Government through its Educational Department like all educational institutions which are recognised and aided by Government; and those in charge of the Educational Institutions know full well that Government control is exercised effectively, and so is in safe hands.—Yours, etc.

C. A. CHRISTIE,
Principal,
Robert Money School.

Penicilin

Sir,—According to the advise received from the distributors of Penicilin Sodium will not be available in our country till such time as the present import restrictions are removed.

Nobody will object to the austerity drive of our Government to save foreign currency especially mighty dollars for importation of the most essential commodities.

Penicilin sodium has proved to be the most wonderful drug for the fell diseases like heart disease., Pneumonia and plurisy. It is hope for the hopeless. Government should, therefore, classify it as the essential commodity and allow its importation freely. Other lines as liver extracts, tonics and vitamin injections may not be at all licensed as our pharmaceutical concerns manufacture equal to the foreign standards.—Yours, etc.

R. G. TEGGI

Morality Of Students

Sir,—In the local press recently there have been complaints about the deterioration in the morality of the student world. "Nowadays morality of students has sunk very low. Indulgence in immorality, defiance of rules, extravagance and the like have become the practice of 90 per cent of students."

As a Professor who has guided and advised students and looked after their welfare for several years now, I assert that it is a gross exaggeration to say that 90 per cent of students indulge in immoral practices.

I am sure I am voicing the feelings of my colleagues in the profession when I say that our young men and maidens are not so black as some people try to paint them.—Yours, etc.

(Prof.) ANGELO MOSES,
Professor of Philosophy,
Khalsa College, Matunga.

Religious Instruction In Schools

Sir,—With reference to the article published in your valued columns on the importance of giving religious and moral education in schools may I say a few words?

Mahatma Gandhi, has said:—

"Fundamental principles of ethics are common to all religions. These should certainly be taught to children in schools; and that should be regarded as adequate religious instruction so far as the schools are concerned."

Fundamental ethical principles common to all religions are:—Brotherhood of all mankind, plainness and simplicity of life, emptiness of riches kindness to animals, temperance, sobriety, humility honesty and justice in daily dealings with fellow-men, in common life, in business, in politics in national and international affairs. To promote communal harmony and virtuous living in students professing various religions and belonging to different communities, students of all the communities simultaneouly should bt taught in all schools fundamental ethical principles common to all religions free from the miserable sectarian strife and theological contention. Prof. Whitehead in his letter headed "Religion and the School" published in London "Times" newspaper says:—"If you divorce education from religion, you will produce a race of clever devils." The University authorities should make moral education a compulsory subject for the Matriculation Examination. A pamphlet headed "Joys and Happiness of a Religious Life" describing fundamental moral teaching common to all religions—Islam, Hinduism, Christianity Zoroastrianism, Judaism—can be obtained free from Jashan Committee, Navsari Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Pombay.—Yours, etc.,

Citizen of the World and Member of the Human Family.

For Husbands

Sir,—Mrs. Leelavati Munshi is quite right in saying "you men want ideal wives, but you never think of being ideal husbands".

I am asking some questions especially applicable to the middle class so called "educated men"

1. Do you possess the same love, manners and etiquette when she becomes your wife? For how long?

2. Do you take any interest in the domestic life, e.g. helping your mate in small things when she is really ill?

3. Do you take your family out for a stroll, entertainment, meeting and picnic etc. on any of the public holidays?

4. Don't you take pleasure in the company of other men and women folks (friends of course) giving them yarns cutting jokes, talk about world news and current topic of politics etc.?

5. Don't you spend time in reading for hours, newspaper magazine and novels after returning home?

6. Don't you allow your wife to hold the child and also the bag while you are out?

7. Don't you peep into a car, although an ugly girl is sitting in with thick make-up?

8. Don't you make your wife to cook dishes according to your tastes leaving her tastes aside?

9. Do you think an educated wife should bear the responsibilities over "Chool ani Mool"?

10. Do you follow discipline, regularity and punctuality in the house?

11. Don't you throw the things here and there making a mess in the house. Can you not keep them in the proper places?

12. Don't you think it is a disgrace on a husband's part to allow his wife to spend her own chips when she is in need of some articles?

13. Don't you show your superiority complex?

14. Do you ever take any piece of advice from her?

15. Do you supply her pocket expense according to your income?—Yours etc.

(Mrs.) L. T. RAO.

Rent Act

I

Sir,—There is a flat in a building in Mahim which was taken possession of by the landlord under the plea that it was "bona fide" required by him for his own use. He gave another flat to the tenant with a written promise that the same would be handed over to him when no longer required. The landlord came, occupied the flat for a few days and then left it. Since then it remained vacant for a number of months. Now the landlord, instead of returning it to the original tenant, has given it to a Sindhi refugee in consideration for a decent Pugree. If the power to evict tenants at the sweet will of the landlords is granted to the latter, it will mean that Government is allowing them to receive Pugree money with both the hands, an evil which it is desirous to suppress. This evil will grow if the landlords are allowed a free hand.—Yours etc,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Oct. 31.

II

Sir,—The proposals through the press are in effect to stop private enterprise to house the public. The Capitalists are already diverted from building houses. This has no charm from the business point of view. Only those landlords or landladies who have no other source of income are trapped in the net of Rent Acts. No one goes to newly built houses. Why should he, so long as he exercises lordship over the old landlord himself in the name of the Rent Acts? Brother tenant is afraid of giving evidence as to the damage being done within by other tenants. The helpless landlord or landlady suffers. A general feeling is thus created, especially among petty landlords, not to house a tenants, and among capitalists not to build tenements.

"A WIDOW"

Bombay, Oct. 13.

III

Sir,—Wherever this writer goes, he nears bitterest comments against the new Rent Bill. And the vehement manner in which clauses ten and fifteen have been sought to be justified by the Home and Law Members clearly indicates, how they are out of touch with the people, or how they choose to ignore their just opposition! People's patience is over-taxed-and it would be no surprise to this writer, if the present policy is persisted that a number of our Ministers may suddenly find themselves dis-owned by the people, as the Giant Churchill was so abruptly disillusioned, displaced and even discredited! May wiser counsels still prevail!—Yours, etc.

B. P. BHARUCHA.

Scandalous Condition At Scandal Point

Sir,—The condition of "Scandal Point at Bo" on the west of the Warden Road facing towards the sea is appallingly bad and neglected. This place was meant for recreation and rest. It constituted as a lung for the locality. It is important because ladies and gentlemen (mostly Parsis) as well as children make use of it in the morning as well as in the evening but it is regrettable that such a place be so neglected and disregarded. It is not cleaned daily and properly shrubs and wild grass have grown to such an enormous height so that they not only mar the very object for which this place was meant but that it has become an asylum for obnoxious and injurious germs and a resting place for poisonous insects. The refuse water from the houses has collected and has become stagnant. Nobody seems to care for the health, enjoyment and life of the gentry using the place. It is surprising that the Bombay Corporation should be so indifferent to their duties and allow the place to be scandalous in its true sense as its name significes. Benches placed therein require repairs and the footpath needs thorough cleaning every morning and evening.—Yours, etc.,

K. C. J.

THIS IS ONLY AN ANNOUNCEMEN T AND NOT A PROSPECTUS.

"The Consent of the Governments of Mysore and India has been obtained to this issue under Rule 94-A of the Defence of India Rules as in force in Mysore. It must be distinctly understood that in giving their consent, the Governments of Mysore and India do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any schemes or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed with regard to them."

This Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies in Mysore, Bangalore.

The subscription List will be opened on 1-12-47 and will close as soon as the required number of shares are subscribed.

The Directors reserve to themselves the right to reject an application for or transfer of, shares without assigning reason thereof. Copies of Prospectus and forms of application can be had from the Registered Office of the Company and the Offices of the Company's Bankers situated in Mysore State.

Copies of Memorandum and Articles of Association and Drafts of agreements may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company during office hours on working days.

THE MYSORE LAC & PAINT WORKS, LTD.

(Incorporated in Mysore State under the Mysore Companies Act of 1938.)
(The Liability of Members is Limited)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL: Rs. 20,00,000
ISSUED CAPITAL: Rs. 10,00,000

Divided into 1,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each.

Of the above 1,00,000 Ordinary Shares, 30% or 30,000 shares have been earmarked for allotment at par as fully paid up to the Government of Mysore and about 10,000 shares, to the Directors and others.

The remaining shares are now open for subscription, which shall be payable as follows:

On application Rs. 2-8-0 per share.
On allotment Rs. 2-8-0 per share.

The balance in two calls of Rs. 2-8-0 at intervals of not less than two months.

DIRECTORS

1. MUSHIR-UL-MULK J. MOHAMED IMAM, B.A., B.L., Ex-Minister for Public Works and Industries (Government Director and Chairman).
2. Mr. M. RAMIAH, Engineer and Contractor and Managing Director, The Mysore Machinery Co., Ltd., Bangalore City.
3. Mr. T. CHANDRANNA, C/o. Messrs. Brahmappa Tavanappanavar, Davangere.
4. Mr. B. RUDRA, C/o. Messrs. M. A. T. Acharya & Co., Bangalore City.
5. Mr. CHENNAGIRI RANGAPPA Landlord and Banker, Davangere.
6. Mr. B. G. APPADORAI MUDALIAR, B.A., B.Sc., A.M.I., Mech E., Director of Industries & Commerce in Mysore. (Government Director).

SECRETARY

Mr V. S. Arunachalam,
71, Sangam Road, Bangalore.

LEGAL ADVISER

Mr P. Sivashankar, B.A. LL.B.,
Advocate, Bangalore.

BANKERS

1. The Bank of Mysore Ltd. and its branches.
2. The Indian Bank Ltd. and its branches.

AUDITORS

1. Mr. S. R. Mandre, M.A., B. Com., F.S.S.A. (Lond.), R.A., Incorporated Accountant and Auditor, Gandhinagar, Bangalore City.
2. Messrs. B. K. Ramadhyani & Co., Registered Accountants, Basavangudi, Bangalore City.

REGISTERED OFFICE

Sri KRISHNA BUILDING, AVENUE ROAD, BANGALORE CITY.

RIGHTS OF SHAREHOLDERS

All the shareholders will have equal rights, the entire issue comprising of Ordinary Shares. There will be no deferred Shares.

OBJECTS

The Company has been formed with the objects set down in the Memorandum of Association, which is an annexure to this prospectus, and in particular for the purpose of acquiring and taking over as a going concern the business now carried on under the name and style of the "GOVERNMENT LAC & PAINT WORKS" situated in Mysore, which is now under the direct management of the Government of Mysore, with the good-will trade marks and labels thereof. The Government of Mysore started this concern about the end of the year 1938 and have developed it and placed the same on sound foundation. In pursuance of their policy of transferring concerns started by them to private enterprise after the concerns have been established on sound lines, the Government of Mysore are now pleased to sanction the conversion of the said concern into a joint stock company.

The Company will Manufacture:—

1. **Ready Mixed Oil Paints.**
2. **Stiff Paste Paints.**
3. **Varnishes.**
4. **Varnish Paints.**
5. **Enamels.**
6. **Distempers.**
7. **Special Paints.**
8. **Lac and Lac Products.**
9. **Sealing Wax.**
10. **Printing Inks.**
11. **Pigments.**
12. **And other allied products.**

Attention will also be devoted to research work to develop new lines. The State of Mysore is situated favourably for the cultivation of lac, and the Forest Department is supplying the crude lac to the factory. Proposals are under way to increase these supplies to meet the growing demand of this factory. In the Government Dichromate Factory pigments of various kinds are also being manufactured or proposed to be manufactured shortly which would tend to the development of paints of various kinds in the proposed factory.

The paints and varnish panel recently appointed by the Government of India have examined the position of these industries in this country with reference to the availability of raw materials. It is estimated the present demand for paints is about 50,000 tons per annum. Within the next five years the consumption of paints would go up to about 100,000 tons per annum especially with the large buildings and other post-war programmes to be undertaken by the Central, Provincial and State Governments. A detailed survey of the various raw materials required for the manufacture of paints and varnishes and allied products and the markets for them in South India have been made. A good many of the raw materials required for the manufacture of paints and other products are available within and round about the State. Thus there is a good scope for further expansion of this factory to an output of nearly 2,000 to 2,500 tons per annum working at the rate of about 6 to 8 tons per day.

SITUATION OF THE FACTORY. FACILITIES AND PROSPECTS

It is proposed to put up the factory in the most suitable place in the Mysore State.

The Company has the unique advantage in that it acquires the Government Lac & Paint Works as a running concern and can, therefore, expand its activities and production straightway without the usual delay between planning manufacture and commencing operation.

The Company has the added advantage in that it takes over the services of the existing technical personnel who have been, for several years responsible for the progressive growth and expansion of the works. The Government Lac & Paint Works is well equipped for the work with plant and machinery.

The products of this works have acquired a reputation for quality and in many cases they hold an exclusive field.

The statistical returns of the Government Lac & Paint Works indicate a nett profit of not less than 15% per annum on the capital invested during each of the three years ending 1946-47 after providing for necessary depreciation, etc.

CONCESSION AND FACILITIES

The Government of Mysore have kindly granted the following facilities and concessions:—

1. Land required for the Company will be acquired by the Government and made available to the Company at cost.
2. The assets of the Government Lac & Paint Works at Mysore, viz., plant, machinery, finished and unfinished goods, etc., to be taken at the book value, i.e., the basis for computation for plant and machinery and raw materials is at purchase prices and that of finished articles at cost of manufacture.
3. Government of Mysore will take 30% of the shares of the Company.
4. Government will obtain from the Company their requirements of paints, varnishes and other products, quality and rates being satisfactory.
5. The appointment of the Secretary and the General Manager of the Company to be made with the previous approval of Government.
6. Government reserve the right, if they so desire, to have the accounts of the Company inspected or audited by their own officers at their own cost.

AGREEMENTS

The Company will enter into agreements with the Government of Mysore for taking the concern on the terms agreed upon, and for the purchase of Government's requirement of paints, varnishes and other products, and also for taking over the existing staff of the works.

GOVERNMENT DIRECTORS

The Government of Mysore reserve the right to nominate two Directors, one of them being appointed by the Government as the Chairman and Managing Director.

DIRECTORS' QUALIFICATION AND REMUNERATING

The qualification of a Director shall be holding in his own right, shares to the nominal value of Rs. 2,500/-.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is half of the Issued Capital.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES

The preliminary expenses exclusive of brokerage and commission are expected to be 10,000.

UNDERWRITING AND BROKERAGE

There will be no underwriting of shares. A brokerage commission of four annas per share will be payable to bankers and recognised brokers in respect of shares allotted on applications received through them.

GENERAL

Application for shares in the prescribed form together with the necessary remittance either in cash or in the form of a demand draft or cheque payable at Bangalore (Mofussil cheques are subject to the usual commission) should be forwarded to the Registered Office of the Company, viz., Sri Krishna Building, Avenue Road, Bangalore City, or any of the offices of the Company's Bankers situated in Mysore State.

So safe that a child could use it

To find an antiseptic deadly to germs and yet kind and gentle to delicate body tissues was a problem which baffled medical science for two generations. This problem was solved by the modern antiseptic 'Dettol' which, though several times more deadly to germs than pure carbolic acid, is gentle and kind to tender human tissue. It is non-poisonous and so safe that a child could use it. 'Dettol' does not stain.

ATLANTIS (EAST) LTD., CHETLA RD., CALCUTTA

KARACHI COTTON TRADE AFTER PARTITION

INDIAN MILLS TO FACE FOREIGN COMPETITION

Messrs. Karsondas Jivandas have issued the following interesting report:—

In normal years Karachi market handled about 1,500,000 bales a year, and being exported from here, partly to Indian coastal ports and partly abroad, all cotton being the produce of the present new Dominion of Pakistan.

Sind and Punjab, as constituted before partition, together produced about 1,500,000 bales, practically all of which was marketed thru Karachi. The partition of the Punjab transfers about 250,000 bales to the Indian zone, and the Pakistan production stands reduced to that extent.

Qualitatively speaking, the Production of staple cotton falls within the zone of Pakistan, while the areas producing the short staple, particularly roughish style, goes to the Indian side.

In all probability, the production of the East Punjab will be diverted to Bombay, and Karachi will lose that portion of the trade. Buyers of short staple cotton will, henceforth, have to look to the Bombay market for their supply except for Sind Desi.

Karachi will, therefore, be left with a supply of 1,000,000 to 1,200,000 bales to handle. This will comprise mostly of the staple cotton varieties of 4F, LSS, 289F, of the Punjab, and the N.T.,289F and 98F of Sind, besides the white rough short staple Desi cotton for which Sind is noted.

TRADE PROSPECTS.

Now about the trade prospects during the current 1947-48 season.

Starting with the size of the crop, unfortunately it is not possible to get any accurate or reliable estimate of this season's crop of the Punjab owing to unsettled conditions in that territory. Reports coming thru various sources are very conflicting, and it is impossible to form any definite idea about the crop from these reports. However, one thing is certain, the crop will be much smaller than normal. The reduction is reported to be from 25 to 50 per cent, but nothing definite is known.

SIND: Sind normally produces between 400,000 and 500,000 bales every year, of which roughly 3/4 is staple cotton and 1/4 short staple roughish cotton; but the production of short staple cotton has fallen off since the war, owing to export difficulties, and it recently reached the low figure of 40,000 to fifty thousand bales.

No reliable estimate of this year's crop is yet available, and it is variously estimated at about 50 to 60 per cent of the normal. This year's production of rough Sind Desi is placed at the ridiculously low figure of 10,000 to 15,000 bales only, by the pessimists, but even responsible circles do not expect it to exceed 25 to 30 thousand bales.

Movement of long staple cotton has already started, and the factories have been working for some time, but the outturn is very low as compared with normal years. In normal crop years factories work day and night at this time of the season, but during this season the factories hardly get seed cotton sufficient to work a full day's shift. There is no night working this year.

Owing to shortage of labour there is practically no yellow picking this year, and for this reason the stuff of this year is likely to show some stains, and may not be so clean as in normal years, owing to defective ginning for want of sufficient and trained factory labour.

PNJAB: The cotton production and distribution has been completely disorganised in the Punjab owing to large scale disturbances and exchange of population. No definite and reliable information about the situation is available from there. All the Hindu growers of the province have migrated to India leaving their fields with standing crops uncared for. In consequence, the crop suffered a lot of damage by cattle and also at the hands of miscreants and also due to other causes.

Next comes the question of ginning. Most of the ginning and pressing factories in the Punjab were worked by the Hindus, and the Hindus in the Punjab have migrated almost to a man, leaving their factories to their fate. It is a question how these factories can be worked and by whom. The Government are doing their best to arrange picking of the crop and its ginning and pressing and distribution. For this purpose, they have arranged to take over all the abandoned factories and lease them out to interested parties, to whom working capital will also be provided by a big financing corporation recently floated under Government auspices. It now remains to be seen how far this arrangement works.

Unfortunately, there has been a complete breakdown in the channel of distribution after the partition of the country owing to migration of the Hindus who handled bulk of the business, both in the Punjab and in Karachi. In the Punjab there is hardly any Hindu factory owner left for working the factories, which will have to be worked by new hands under Government auspices. As far as Karachi is concerned, almost all the leading commission houses of the Punjab have closed their business in Karachi, and few if any, will be found willing or ready to handle distribution of the forthcoming crop. New arrangement will have to be made for this purpose and it is anticipated that some new Muslim concerns would turn up during the season to take the place of those who have left, or some official or semi-official organisation may be set up in due course.

With regard to the export side of the distribution problem, almost all the exporters are still having their offices here, though in the case of Hindu firms, most of the staff has left and they are working only with a skeleton staff. The foreign firms also share the same fate, because their offices are also staffed by Hindus, and it is very difficult to replace them because it is practically impossible to find non-Hindu hands trained in this line.

Under these circumstances it is very difficult to form any reliable idea about the prospects of business in the new 1947-48 crop. That the volume of trade will be smaller than usual is certain, but how it will be handled cannot yet be fully visualised.

The first effect was a quick rise in prices which has since been maintained. Sind N.T. cotton was the first to be affected by this announcement, and prices have steadily advanced without a reaction. The staple cotton of Pakistan which had hitherto to look to the Indian mills only for support, now enjoys a free international market, and will move wherever it finds buyer. Consequently there is bound to be a competition among the buyers to fulfil their requirements, to the benefit of the growers. The present position of N-T. cotton amply illustrates this. Gone are the days when the Indian mills dictated prices for the staple cotton of this area. Indian mills will now have to compete with foreign buyers.

The position of the short staple cotton is rather different. Sind produces only one kind of short staple cotton, viz., the rough Sind Desi cotton, while the Punjab produces two varieties, viz., the smooth style and the rough style. Of these, the smooth style almost completely remains with the Punjab, while the bulk of the rough style goes to the Indian Dominion, and will be marketed thru Bombay. Hence, though the smooth style will move on its own, rough Sind will have to some extent face competition with the rough cotton of East Punjab.

The recent application of the export duty on raw jute on exports by the land route has created a feeling of uneasiness in the mind of the trade, as imposition of a similar duty on cotton exports from Karachi or other parts of Pakistan to India may upset the whole trade. It may even lead to a tariff war affecting the import-export trade of both Dominions.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov. 24.

The Bullion market was steady today with restricted business. Forward Silver opened at Rs. 162 and improved at Rs. 162/2. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 161/14. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 106 and advanced at Rs. 106/4. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 106/8. Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 70.

The market closed as under.

Ready Silver	161	12	0
Forward Silver	162	0	0
Ready Gold	106	7	0
Forward Gold	106	5	0

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 22.

December	34.88
January nominal	34.78
March	34.87
May	34.36
July	33.08
October	29.96
December	29.47
March	29.18
Middling Spot	35.46

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 22.

December	34.88
March	34.92
May	34.64
July	33.07
October	30.06
Middling Spot	34.35

Improved Lighting For Mines

(From A Correspondent.)

The highest production from all the resources which nature has placed at our disposal is a vital need of the world today. An important factor in increasing output is the working conditions in an industry and all who have the welfare of India at heart will be interested in the prospect of improved lighting in the country's mines.

Few industries have to consider the total replacement of daylight but this is an urgent problem of paramount concern to those who have to work below the surface of the earth.

Britain has pioneered many developments in mines lighting equipment and has always been ready to extend the benefits of such research to the industry in other countries. Senior Executives of Britain's most prominent manufacturer of mines' lighting equipment and electric storage batteries are at present in India to take part in important discussions and to survey mining conditions and explore the potentialities for increased use of portable mines' lighting equipment.

'NO HIDDEN GOVT.' SAYS JAP. PREMIER

Tokyo, November 24 (Reuter): The Japanese Minister, Mr. Tensu Katayama, said in the Japanese Diet that he had not seen reports of a "hidden Government" in Japan and added: "I think there is no such thing in this country at present."

Responsible officials of General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Japan recently made known their "considered conclusion" that revolutionary forces in Japan were planning the overthrow of all occupation reforms.

It was not an over-statement, they added, to describe this organisation as a "secret Government" which would make a serious attempt to seize power if they were not destroyed before the signing of the peace treaty.

High Commissioner For Burma In Pakistan

KARACHI, Nov. 22 (API.) About twenty members of the staff of the High Commissioner for Burma in the Dominion of Pakistan, including the Private Secretary to the Burmese High Commissioner, U. Hla Maung, arrived here yesterday from Bombay in S. S. Shirala.

The ship also brought to Karachi about 3,000 passengers, the majority of whom are stated to be Muslim refugees from Central India.

Encourage Growth Of Provincial Languages

Dr. S. P. Mookherjee's Appeal To Govts.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 23 (API): Dr. S. P. Mookherjee, Minister for Industries and Supplies, Government of India, addressing a Literary Conference organised by the Bengal residents of New Delhi this evening, congratulated the West Bengal Government on adopting Bengali as the Court language of the Province. Dr. Mookherjee also urged other Provincial Governments to encourage the development of their respective Provincial languages and suggested introduction of Roman Script for the purpose of interchanging India's thoughts and culture with Foreign countries.

"Though every Indian should at least learn to speak in Hindi", Dr. Mookherjee said, "he must not disregard his own Provincial language and should try to enrich it.

He appealed to educationalists, scientists, historians and philosophers of the counry to write books on various subjects in their Provincial languages. "There may be the danger of Provincialism in this attempt", Dr. Mookherjee added "but we cannot think of India's cultural heritage and integrity without the growth of our national languages".

Dr. Mookherjee paid high tributes to his father, the late Sir Ashutosh Mookherjee and the late Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore for raising the status of Bengali as an important language of the world. Dr. Mookherjee recommended every student to learn at least one Provincial language of India other than his own.

Jammu People Support New Administration

Peace Brigades And National Militia Render Help

SRINAGAR, Nov. 24 (UPI): Mr. Ghulam Mohammed Bakshi, Head of the Internal Security and Defence Department of the Kashmir Emergency Administration, who has been appointed as the Principal Emergency Officer for the province of Jammu, took charge of his office on November 20 last and has been organising the local civil administration on the same pattern as in the Kashmir Valley.

Peace brigades have been formed and units of the National Militia, have arrived to assist the Civil and Military Administrations.

According to Mr. Bakshi, the response from the people of Jammu to line up with the new administration has been very encouraging.

During the last two days, 1,500 refugees from the West Punjab had been sent to Pathankot by the newly developed road-link between India and Kashmir. More than one lakh of rupees have been collected by the Refugee Relief Committee, besides the funds placed at the disposal of the Committee by the Muslim Conference. The Maharaja of Kashmir has appointed a Chairwoman for this Committee.

Mr. Horace Alexander of the International Friends Service Unit, who has been deputed by the Government of India to examine details of the rehabilitation work in the Kashmir Valley, visited the refugee camps yesterday.

Giving his impressions about the situation in Kashmir, Mr. Horace Alexander told the United Press of India: "I am very much impressed by the manner in which effective measures are being taken to improve the communal relations."

"Shoot To Kill" Order In Junagadh

RAJKOT, Nov. 24 (API): The Administrator of Junagadh State, Mr S. W. Shiveshwarkar, has issued "shoot to kill" instructions to the police and the military to rid the State of law-breakers irrespective of their community, it is learnt.

The police already have powers under a security measures act, promulgated last year and said to be still in force, to detain suspects without a trial and carry out searches without a warrant.

Meanwhile, Muslims in the State have decided not to take out the usual 'tazia' processions during Mohorrum this year in the interest of public peace and tranquillity, although the administrator had assured fullest protection for the processions.

The Administrator has expressed satisfaction at the decision of the Muslims, and has commended the gesture to the Hindus in the state as "worthy of reciprocation".

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS FROM PAKISTAN

KARACHI, Nov. 22 (API): With immediate effect foreign telegrams originating in Pakistan for all foreign countries with the exception of Afghanistan and Ceylon will be transmitted direct to the foreign countries from Karachi instead of through the overseas communication service, Bombay, it was officially announced here today.

Routing instructions on such foreign telegrams should accordingly be via Karachi instead of via I.R.C. etc.

Telegrams to Afghanistan and Ceylon will continue to be routed as at present. Telegrams to Burma which senders desire to be sent by the empire route instead of via Madras should also be routed via Karachi. In that case the charge for such telegrams to Burma will be the same as that levied for foreign telegrams to other empire countries excluding Ceylon namely annas 13 per word ordinary.

Hindu Raj, An Idle Dream

Dr. Ghosh's Warning To Mahasabhaites

CALCUTTA, November 24. (A.P.I.): The dream of formation of a Hindu state in West Bengal, where the Hindus constituted a majority, was an idle one, said the Premier of West Bengal, Dr. P. C. Ghosh, at the 24-Parganas district political conference yesterday.

Dr. Ghosh emphasised that it countered the ideal of the Congress. In the event of this policy of the Hindu Mahasabha being adopted here the happenings of the Punjab would be repeated in West Bengal. Since the present Government assumed office it had been their endeavour to see that West Bengal escaped such ravages.

The policy of the Congress was to build up a prosperous state in West Bengal with combined efforts of Hindus and Muslims. Dr. Ghosh also strongly condemned the idea of raising private armies and said that the Government could not allow the formation of such armies. He said that there could be no progress without peace.

Without discipline, the lack of which was being increasingly noticed amongst various sections of the people they would not be able to maintain the independence which they had attained after so much struggle.

The Premier said that compulsory primary education and the adoption of Bengali as the medium of instruction upto the highest university examination were the policy of his Government. The Government had also prepared a plan for the establishment of a residential university at an estimated cost of two crores of rupees.

West Bengal ministers Messrs. Kamal Krishna Roy and Ananda Prasad Choudhury also addressed the conference, over which the Nationalist Muslim leader, Mr. Syed Nausher Ali, presided.

SOCIALISM IN INDIA WILL BENEFIT ASIA

Burma T. U. C. Leader's Address At Press Conference

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24 (API): The President of the Burma Trade Union Congress and Secretary of the Anti-Fascists Peoples' Freedom League, Thakin Lwin, emphasised the urgency of establishing Socialism in all Asian countries, at a Press Conference here.

Thakin Lwin who led the delegation of Burmese Labour leaders to the I.L.O. Conference at Delhi, is on his way back to Burma. He said that after visiting various cities of India, they felt the urgency of establishing socialism in all countries of Asia so that the starving millions of this continent might fight against the evils of capitalist exploitation, standing on the same platform and with the same ideology. In Burma they were going to build up a socialist state probably earlier than India. But they knew the importance of the Indian situation and that was why they were so very interested in India.

"We emphasise that in Asia, India is the only country which can build up a socialist state that will benefit other peoples of the continent", declared Thakin Lwin.

The Burmese Labour leader hoped that Government of free Burma would be able to nationalise all big industries in the course of ten years.

BANGKOK Nov. 23, (Reuter): Rear Admiral Luang Sangworn, Director-General of the Siamese Police before Marshall Pibul Songkram seized power a fortnight ago, told the newspaper "Bangkok Post" that he would not oppose the coup d'etat or organise or join any resistance against the present regime.

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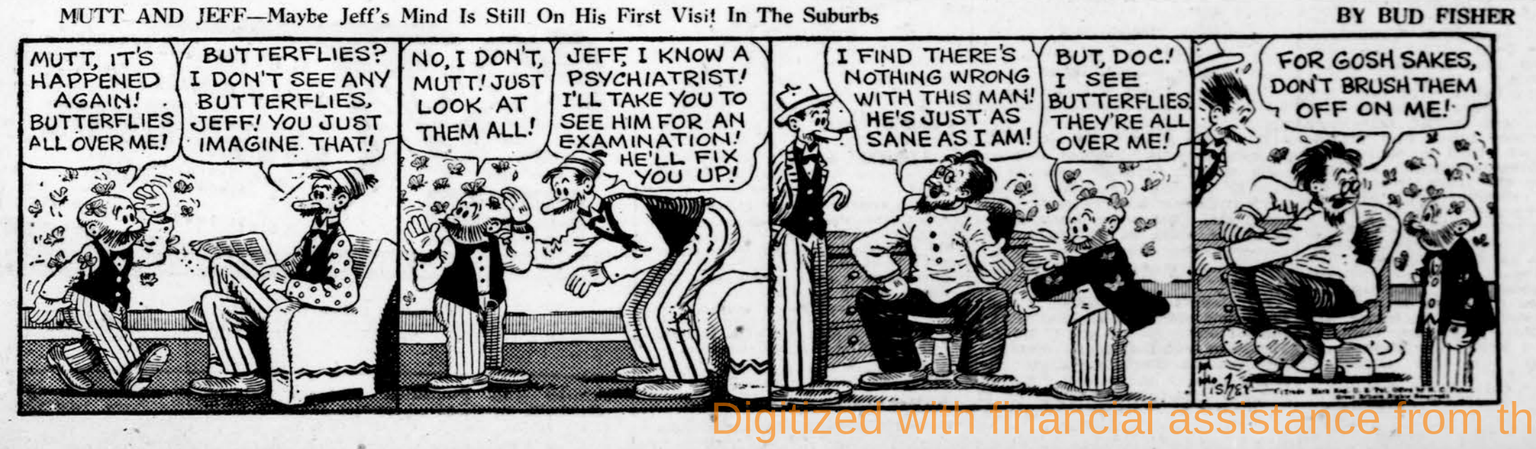
MUTT AND JEFF—Maybe Jeff's Mind Is Still On His First Visit In The Suburbs — BY BUD FISHER


MUTT, IT'S HAPPENED AGAIN! BUTTERFLIES ALL OVER ME!
BUTTERFLIES? I DON'T SEE ANY BUTTERFLIES, JEFF! YOU JUST IMAGINE THAT!
NO, I DON'T, MUTT! JUST LOOK AT THEM ALL!
JEFF, I KNOW A PSYCHIATRIST! I'LL TAKE YOU TO SEE HIM FOR AN EXAMINATION! HE'LL FIX YOU UP!
I FIND THERE'S NOTHING WRONG WITH THIS MAN! HE'S JUST AS SANE AS I AM!
BUT, DOC! I SEE BUTTERFLIES THEY'RE ALL OVER ME!
FOR GOSH SAKES, DON'T BRUSH THEM OFF ON ME!

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD.

MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-.

To be paid in advance.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted: Applications are invited for the post of a Record Keeper, Janjira State, in the grade of 35-3/2-50. Knowledge of Marathi and English essential. One with a previous experience in Government Record Office will be given preference. Apply with full particulars stating age, experience, qualifications, and with copies of testimonials to—Nawabzada Mohammed, Sadiq, Dewan, Janjira State, Murud via Bombay. 6701A

Wanted a fully qualified Doctor with high medical and surgical qualifications and experience for the post of Chief Medical Officer to be in sole charge of the Junagadh State General Hospital and Medical Department. Pay Rs. 800-40-1,000-50-1-500 but higher initial pay will be given for special qualifications. Knowledge of Gujarati language and life will be an additional qualification. Candidates if called for interview will have to come at their own expense. Apply stating academic qualifications and experience, enclosing copies of testimonials before 15th December, 1947, to—Administrator, Junagadh State, Junagadh. 6702

Wanted: Applications are invited for the post of a Treasury Officer, Janjira State in the grade of 90-5/2-115-5/1-130. Knowledge of Marathi and English essential. One with a previous experience in Government Treasury Office will be given preference. Apply with full particulars stating age, experience, qualifications and with copies of testimonials to—Nawabzada Mohammed Sadiq, Dewan, Janjira State, Murud via Bombay. 6701

Wanted a part time lecturer in Economics and Foreign Exchange during morning hours Only those with teaching experience need apply Box 7519, "Bombay Chronicle".

SITUATION WANTED

A young man of great business talents, seeks post as estate of business manager. Can expand capital and business. Write to Box No. 7524, "Bombay Chronicle."

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Learn Dentistry within short period. Apply prospectus Dental Training Institute, P.B. 91 Jamnagar. 7458

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Join, Streamline Library, 195 Hornby Road, for latest books and magazines. Nominal Fees. 7520

MEDICAL ADLETS

Which is impossible, may be possible by the grace of God. So uncurable wind trouble may be cured by the Grace of God. "Ashes Dust" cures acidity and wind troubles like magic, Rs. 15/- per phial, V.P. charges extra, Menaka Debi, 19, S. N Banerji Rd., Calcutta. 5462E

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted influential and qualified Agents for sale of Cash Certificates and materials such as Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, Washers, Roofing Bolts, Machine Screws, etc., of a leading Association on of Rs. 150-10-200 p.m. for class A. Rs. 100-7 1/2-137 1/2 p.m. for class B and Rs. 75-5-100 p.m. for class C agents plus one per cent commission on sales. Cash security of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 750 and Rs. 500 essential for respective agents. Apply stating qualifications, experience, etc., to Box No. 6703, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Agents or Stockists for our Pearl and Nut Buttons. The Krishna Button Mfg., Co., Dacca, (Bengal). 7462

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Available ex Stocks American Electric Gramophones from Rs 180. Flourescent tubes and reflectors Electric lamps all standard voltages and types from 15 watt to 1000 watts C.T.S. cables all sizes good discounts for quantities. Apply Box No 3985. "Bombay Chronicle"

PUBLIC NOTICES

G. I. P. RAILWAY
PESHAWAR EXPRESS

WITH EFFECT from 24th November, 1947, 197 Down Peshawar Express will run from Victoria Terminus to Delhi and 25th November, 198 Up Peshawar Express will run from Delhi to Victoria Terminus. 6187

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Superintendent of the Tisco Dairy Farm at Jamshedpur. Applicants must possess degrees or diplomas in Dairy Farming as well as in Agriculture, and have had at least seven years' experience in a modern dairy farm where in addition to dairying, cultivation of fodder crops and vegetables is also carried on. Practical experience in pig rearing, duck and goat breeding, poultry and bee keeping will be considered additional qualifications. The post carries a salary of Rs. 400/- p.m. in the scale of Rs. 400-50-650, plus dearness allowance etc. of Rs. 75/- (minimum). The selected candidate will also be eligible for profit-sharing bonus and provident fund benefits.

Applications superscribed 'FARM SUPERINTENDENT' should reach the Chief Town Administrator, Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur not later than the 12th December, 1947. 6181

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
CENTRAL
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

THE CHIEF ENGINEER, Central P.W.D., New Delh, invites sealed tenders from contractors for manufacture of wooden doors and windows.

Approximate cost Rs. 20 lacs.
Earnest Money Rs. 20,000.

Tenders will be received upto 12 noon on the 9th December, 1947, and opened by him on the same date at 3 p.m.

Tender forms and other conditions of contract are obtainable from his Office on any working day upto 6th December, 1947, on payment of Rs. 20 per set, which amount will not be refunded. 6700

NOTICE

THE WORKING of the Bombay Readymade Clothing (Trade Control and licensing) Order, 1947, has come into force with effect from 1st August, 1947, and all the unsold stock with the manufacturers on 1st August, 1947, is to be stamped as August, 1947 stock.

2. It has been decided to call the 1st quarterly stock return for the quarter ending 31st January, 1948 in February next. The readymade clothes dealers are, therefore, requested to dispose of the pre-August stock by the end of January next. Whatever unstamped stock remains with the dealers they should declare it specifically in the first quarterly stock return so that Government will stamp the stock lying with them. As regards readymade clothes manufacturers they should IMMEDIATELY start stamping all the pre-August stock with the inscription "August 47" stock, after getting their licences but under any circumstances there should be no unstamped clothes with them on 31st January, 1948. The licences of those who have paid the fees are ready and they are being asked to take the delivery of their licences immediately.

3. According to clause 14 of the Bombay Readymade Clothing (Trade Control and Licensing) Order, 1947, the producer has to stamp inside every readymade clothing produced by them:
(i) the name of the town where the clothing is produced,
(ii) the number of the licence,
(iii) the month and year of production

But if the clothing is very small in size abbreviated stamp as shown in the margin may be used.

L. No.———
(Bom) 11/47

4. If the cloth is coloured, black or white or other suitable washable ink may be used for stamping the readymade clothes.

5. Instead of rubber stamps printed cloth strip or labels firmly stitched on the garments may be used, if so desired.

P. J. CHINMULGUND,
Provincial Textile Controller, Bombay.
Bombay, November 20, 1947. 6192

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY & SUPPLY

Office of the Controller of Steel Imports
100, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

IN VIEW of the changes in the Import Control Policy involving the limitation of all Import Licences by value, importers have been advised that they should so adjust their orders that the actual imports against a licence do not exceed in C.I.F. Value the limiting amount shown in the licence. Enquiries have, however, been received from importers as to how it is proposed to deal with cases where owing to an increase in prices or freight charges etc., since the issue of a licence, the cost of the goods to be imported exceeds the value shown in the licence. The position has been examined and the following general principles are notified for the guidance of the importers:—

(i) In the case of a rise in prices or an increase in freight or other incidental charges subsequent to the issue of a licence importers are required to restrict the quantities to be imported under the licence so that the C.I.F. value shown in the licence is not exceeded.

(ii) Where price variations are allowed in the contracts for the supply of goods placed with the foreign suppliers importers should duly warn the suppliers to adjust the delivery in quantities so as to ensure that the value specified in the licence is not exceeded.

(iii) In exceptional cases, however, where in spite of the precautions mentioned above, a small unforeseen increase in value occurs not exceeding 10% of the original value shown in the licence, clearance of the goods covered by the licence will be allowed by the Customs Authorities provided that they are satisfied that the importer had taken adequate action to ensure that the licensed valued was not exceeded and that the excess was not deliberate; and

(iv) Any excess over the value shown in the licence which is not covered by (iii) above will be treated as unauthorised and the consignment imported under the licence will be liable to penalty.

In cases where it is not physically possible to reduce the quantities on order, such as rolling rolls, importers are required to apply for an amendment of the value specified in the licence as soon as they are notified of an increase in prices and the increase is in excess of 10% of the original value shown on the licence.

H. S. VAZIFDAR,
Assistant Controller of Steel Imports. 6199

PUBLIC NOTICES

MARINA SANATORIUM

RE-OPENS on the 25th November after having been closed for one month on account of repairs.

IRENA POHRILLE. 7527

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY

Office of the Director of Supplies, Bombay Circle, BOMBAY.
PUBLIC NOTICE.

IT IS OBSERVED that communications intended for the Director of Supplies, Ministry of Industry and Supply, Government of India, Bombay are still being addressed to the "Controller of Supplies, Strand House, Ballard Estate, Bombay", inspite of the fact that the changes in designation and address of the Office had already been notified in the Press.

2. All concerned are once again notified that the designation "Controller of Supplies" was converted into that of the "Director of Supplies", Bombay with effect from the 1st February 1946. The Office of the Director of Munitions Production was also merged with that of the Director of Supplies with effect from the same date. The Director of Supplies is also responsible for certain residual work connected with the Directorate of ship-repairs which nas now been closed down.

3. All correspondence, therefore, intended for the Offices of the late Controller of Supplies, Director of Munition Production or the Director Ship Repairs as well as for the Director of Supplies, Bombay should be addressed as under:—

The Director of Supplies,
PHOENIX BUILDING,
Graham Road, Ballard Estate,
BOMBAY.

4. Tenders intended for the Purchase Branch of the Director of Supplies should, however, be deposited in the Tender Box kept for the purpose on the top floor of the MERCANTILE CHAMBERS, where the Purchase Branch is located.

(Sd./-) F. H. NALLASETH,
Director of Supplies. 6704

BIKANER STATE RAILWAY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED to reach the undersigned on or before 30th November, 1947, for a permanent vacancy of Draftsman in scale of 50-5/2-75 and Dearness allowance as admissible from time to time.

Persons with good Education, previous training and experience in this line need apply. Initial pay according to qualification.

S. H. SADARANGANI,
Chief Engineer. 6197

CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT

Bombay Castle, 21st November, 1947.

ORDER.

Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946.

No. 44 (2)-2/IV.—In exercise of the powers of the Central Government under Clause (d) of subsection (2) of section 3 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (Act XXIV of 1946), entrusted to the Provincial Governments by the Government of India, Department of Food, Notification, No. PY-603 (2)-I, dated the 21st October, 1946, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that this Department Order No. 44 (2)-2/IV, dated the 11th November, 1947, banning the export of onions from the Niphad, Nasik, Dindori and Sinnar talukas of the Nasik District to any place outside the limits of the said talukas, shall be cancelled.

By order of the Governor of Bombay.
D. S. BAKHLE,
Secretary to Government. 6706

NOTICE.

MR. P. R. SHARMA, Railway Road, Aligarh is no longer the Advertisement Agent for Government of India Publications. All matter for advertisement in such publications and remittances therefore should be sent to the Manager of Publications, Central Publication Branch, Civil Lines, Delhi until further notice.

S. N. CHATTERJI,
Manager of Publications,
Civil Lines, Delhi. 6705

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a Superintendent in the Office of the Secretary, Indian Central Sugarcane Committee, which is a registered society under the administrative control of the Government of India, in the scale of Rs. 350-20-450-25-500 PLUS usual allowances admissible under the rules. POST PERMANENT BUT NON-PENSIONABLE. Benefits of Contributory Provident Fund admissible. Candidates must have good academic qualifications and must possess wide office experience, preferably of a Government Office, of not less than 12-15 years. Administrative experience and sound knowledge of government rules and regulations and of cash accounts and budget work essential. Age not more than 45 years. Government servants should apply through proper channel and if selected will be recruited on foreign service conditions. Selected candidates will be called for interview at New Delhi at their own expense. Applications accompanied by attested copies of testimonials should reach the Secretary, Indian Central Sugarcane Committee, 3 Pusa Road, New Delhi, not later than the 31st December, 1947.

R. D. BOSE,
Secretary. (6110)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE TO COMMON JURORS

MEMBERS of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend the High Court, on 1st floor, Room No. 37 on TUESDAY, the 25th November, 1947, at 2-45 p.m. (S.T.).

(Mrs.) MITHAN J. LAM,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1947. 6191

G. I. P. RAILWAY TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES invites tenders for the purchase of condemned Wagons or Wagon bodies available at Jhansi Workshops. Forms obtainable from Stores Head Office, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13 at Rs. 2 per copy, not refundable. Money order or cash only. Closing date 15th December, 1947, at 3 p. m. (S.T.). 6190

G. I. P. RAILWAY

THE LEVEL CROSSING GATE No. 40 at miles 87/8-9 will be closed to road traffic between 11 to 18 hours on Thursday, the 27th instant. 6189

G.I.P. RAILWAY—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES invites tenders for the supply of Oil Lamps and Fittings for the period 1-2-1948 to 31-1-1949. Tender Forms obtainable from Stores Head Office, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, at Rs. 2/- per copy, not refundable. Money Order or Cash only. Closing date 15-12-1947 at 3 P.M. (S.T.). (6138)

LEGAL NOTICES

Re: FILM "YEH ZINDAGI HAI" OF NARANG PRODUCTIONS

THIS IS TO INFORM all concerned that Mr. S. D. NARANG, Proprietor Narang Productions has under an agreement in writing agreed with our clients Broadway Pictures, Ltd., Delhi, not to sell, hypothecate, mortgage, charge, alienate or otherwise deal with or dispose of the picture "YEH ZINDAGI HAI" its sound and picture negatives prints and publicity in connection therewith or the copy rights, performing, distribution exploitation and exhibition and other rights of or in relation to the said picture or to make any arrangement for the distribution, exploitation and exhibiting of the said picture for any territory or territories except as mentioned in the said agreement.

Our clients learn that the said Mr. S. D. Narang attempts to deal with the said picture, etc. in breach of the aforesaid agreement.

Any contract entered into by any person in breach of the aforesaid agreement shall be subject to our clients under the said agreement and the same be liable to be set aside at their instance.

Dated this 24th day of November, 1947.

POPATLAL & JIVABHAI
Attorneys for Broadway Pictures Ltd., Delhi. 6198

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF FILM DISTRIBUTION RIGHTS.

Under instructions from M/s. the NEW BOMBAY THEATRES LTD., M/s. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, the permanent Distributing & Exploiting Rights of the Film "HAM JOLI", in Hindi, with Print & Publicity for the DELHI and U. P. Territory, at 3-30 p.m., on Wednesday, 3rd December, '47, at their Sale Rooms, at 75 Apollo St. Fort. For further details please contact the Undersigned. Auctioneers: MISTRY & CO., Tel: 22801.

Academy Of Fine Arts
12TH ANNUAL
EXHIBITION

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at

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27, Chowringhee, CALCUTTA.

The exhibits will be received at 25, Kyd Street, CALCUTTA

From 25th Nov. to 1st Dec., 1947
Hours 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

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UNITED TRADERS P. B. No. 243 CAWNPORE.

In among the crevices, cleaning every corner, SPA gets right down to the job. 'Springy' long-lasting NYLON tufts — anti-soggy — here's a toothbrush that really will last longer and clean teeth cleaner!

John Freeman & Co. Ltd., SPA Brush Works, Chesham, Bucks, England.

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